



Members and Friends of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association

Baddock Heights, June 19th to 21st, 1906.

TWENTY-FOURTH
ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS

...OF THE...

**Maryland Pharmaceutical
...Association...**

BRADDOCK HEIGHTS, MD.

June 19th to 21st
1906

Including Minutes, President's Address, Reports of Committees,
Papers Read, List of Officers and Members,
Constitution and By-Laws.

PRESS OF
L. A. ENGEL & COMPANY
BALTIMORE, MD.
1906

THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING
...OF THE...
**MARYLAND PHARMACEUTICAL
ASSOCIATION**

...Will Be Held In...

BALTIMORE CITY

TIME: Notice will be sent later

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**THIS MEETING WILL BE
“THE SILVER JUBILEE”**

*All Members should make a special effort
to be present*

OFFICERS FOR 1906-1907.

J. EDWIN HENGST.....	<i>President</i>
	Baltimore.
A. L. PEARRE.....	<i>First Vice-President</i>
	Frederick.
ALFRED LAPOURAILLE.....	<i>Second Vice-President</i>
	Baltimore.
A. J. KEATING.....	<i>Third Vice-President</i>
	Centreville.
OWEN C. SMITH.....	<i>Secretary</i>
	1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, Baltimore.
GUY C. WISOTZKI.....	<i>Treasurer</i>
	Smithburg.

COMMITTEES.

Maryland Pharmaceutical Association.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

E. F. KELLY, <i>Chairman</i>	Baltimore
D. R. MILLARD.....	Baltimore
R. E. LEE WILLIAMSON.....	Baltimore

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

D. R. MILLARD, <i>Chairman</i>	Baltimore
JOHN G. BECK.....	Baltimore
ALFRED R. L. DOHME.....	Baltimore
JOHN A. DAVIS.....	Baltimore
EPHRAIM BACON.....	Roland Park
WM. C. POWELL.....	Snow Hill
J. WEBB FOSTER.....	Baltimore
WM. CAMPBELL.....	Lonaconing
H. R. STEINER.....	Frederick
JOS. E. HARNED.....	Oakland
MERCER BROWN.....	Wye Mills
EMORY S. WROTH.....	Chestertown
OLIVER WOOD SPICER.....	Federalsburg
GEORGE VOGEL.....	Hebville
E. E. WOLFF, M. D.....	Cambridge
J. THOS. HOLLAND.....	Centreville
HENRY F. BAKER.....	Baltimore

LAWS.

JAMES. E. HANCOCK, <i>Chairman</i>	Baltimore
A. J. CORNING.....	Baltimore
W. C. AUGHINBAUGH.....	Hagerstown

PHARMACY.

J. CARLTON WOLF, <i>Chairman</i>	Baltimore
E. F. KELLEY.....	Baltimore
H. R. RUDY.....	Hagerstown
J. H. FARROW.....	Baltimore
E. M. FORMAN.....	Centreville

ADULTERATIONS.

WM. J. LOWERY, <i>Chairman</i>	Baltimore
HENRY F. BAKER.....	Baltimore
FRANK L. McCARTNEY.....	Baltimore

DECEASED MEMBERS.

HORACE BURROUGH, Jr., <i>Chairman</i>	Baltimore
J. A. CARNES.....	Cockeysville
W. B. CARSON.....	Port Deposit

TRADE INTERESTS.

H. L. MEREDITH, <i>Chairman</i>	Hagerstown
J. W. WESTCOTT.....	Baltimore
OTTO WERCKSHAGEN.....	Baltimore
M. A. TOULSON.....	Chestertown
W. H. RULLMAN.....	Annapolis

MEMBERSHIP.

EUGENE STAGNER, <i>Chairman</i>	Baltimore
A. E. DEREEVES.....	Baltimore
CHAS. L. HENRY.....	Washington, D. C.
C. A. VOLKMAR.....	Baltimore
B. W. WOOLFORD.....	Baltimore
W. B. BETTS.....	Baltimore

ENTERTAINMENT.

J. EMORY BOND, <i>Chairman</i>	Baltimore
JAS. E. HANCOCK.....	Baltimore
GEO. S. MUTH.....	Baltimore
GEO. A. SOHL.....	Baltimore
HORACE BURROUGH.....	Baltimore

ETHICS.

H. P. HYNSON, <i>Chairman</i>	Baltimore
J. J. BARNETT.....	Baltimore
A. R. L. DOHME.....	Baltimore

PROCTER MEMORIAL.

J. F. HANCOCK, <i>Chairman</i>	Baltimore
D. C. AUGHINBAUGH.....	Hagerstown
CHAS. E. DOHME.....	Baltimore
CHAS. CASPARI, Jr.....	Baltimore
JOHN C. MUTH.....	Baltimore

HISTORICAL.

J. F. HANCOCK, <i>Chairman</i>	Baltimore
C. H. WARE.....	Baltimore
LOUIS SCHULZE.....	Baltimore

DELEGATIONS.

American Pharmaceutical Association.

HENRY HOWARD, <i>Chairman</i>	Brooksville
H. P. HYNSON.....	Baltimore
Dr. W. SIMON.....	Baltimore
E. E. WOLFF.....	Cambridge
J. F. HANCOCK.....	Baltimore

Delaware Pharmaceutical Association.

JOHN G. BECK.....	Baltimore
O. C. SMITH.....	Baltimore
CHAS. MORGAN.....	Baltimore
J. FULLER FRAMES.....	Baltimore

Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association.

E. J. M. BUTTON.....	Oakland
EPHRAIM BACON.....	Baltimore
J. M. WEISEL.....	Baltimore

New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association.

H. A. B. DUNNING.....	Baltimore
W. J. ELDERDICE.....	Cumberland
ROBERT ELLIS.....	Chestertown

Virginia Pharmaceutical Association.

CHAS. H. WARE.....	Baltimore
WM. C. POWELL.....	Snow Hill
E. T. HALL.....	Baltimore

PAST OFFICERS.

PRESIDENTS.

1883—J. J. THOMSEN.	1895—HENRY P. HYNSON.
1884—D. C. AUGHINBAUGH.	1896—H. B. GILPIN.
1885—E. EARECKSON, M. D.	1897—W. C. POWELL.
1886—A. J. CORNING,	1898—ROBERT S. MCKENNY.
1887—WILLIAM SIMON, M. D.	1899—A. R. L. DOHME, PH. D.
1888—J. WALTER HODGES.	1900—WM. E. TURNER.
1889—M. L. BYERS.	1901—LOUIS SCHULZE.
1890—E. M. FORMAN.	1902—J. WEBB FOSTER.
1891—COLUMBUS V. EMICH	1903—W. E. BROWN.
1892—JOHN BRISCOE, M. D.	1904—H. LIONEL MEREDITH.
1894—JOHN F. HANCOCK.	1905—M. A. TOULSON

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1883—C. W. CRAWFORD.	1895—J. W. COOK.
1884—STEINER SCHLEY.	1896—ROBERT S. MCKENNY.
1885—LEVIN D. COLLIER.	1897—W. S. MERRICK.
1886—JOSEPH B. BOYLE.	1898—AUGUST SCHRADER
1887—C. W. CRAWFORD.	1899—C. C. WALTZ.
1888—C. H. REDDEN.	1900—L. R. MOBLEY.
1889—D. M. R. CULBREATH, M. D.	1901—J. WEBB FOSTER.
1890—CHARLES CASPARI, JR.	1902—M. A. TOULSON.
1891—JOHN BRISCOE, M. D.	1903—OWEN C. SMITH.
1892—T. W. SMITH.	1904—MERCER BROWN.
1894—HENRY P. HYNSON.	1905—HENRY HOWARD.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1883—THOMAS W. SHRYER.	1895—GEORGE E. PEARCE.
1884—A. J. CORNING.	1896—STEINER SCHLEY.
1885—HENRY R. STEINER.	1897—LOUIS SCHULZE.
1886—JOHN T. WOOTERS.	1898—EUG. WASHINGTON.
1887—J. WALTER HODGES.	1899—JOHN M. WEISEL.
1888—J. F. LEARY.	1900—J. F. LEARY.
1889—JOSEPH B. GARROTT.	1901—E. T. REYNOLDS.
1890—D. C. AUGHINBAUGH.	1902—W. J. ELDERDICE.
1891—F. A. HARRISON.	1903—ALFRED LAPOURAILLE.
1892—J. FULLER FRAMES.	1904—H. L. TROXEL.
1894—C. B. HENKEL, M. D.	1905—J. J. BARNETT.

THIRD VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1883—HUGH DUFFY.	1895—J. W. SMITH.
1884—LEVIN D. COLLIER.	1896—THOMAS H. JENKINS.
1885—T. W. SMITH.	1897—A. EUGENE DEREEVES.
1886—J. WALTER HODGES.	1898—C. C. WARD, M. D.
1887—HENRY A. ELLIOTT.	1899—C. H. MICHAEL,
1888—JOHN BRISCOE, M. D.	1900—W. E. BROWN.
1889—E. M. FORMAN.	1901—O. G. SCHUMAN.
1890—J. H. HANCOCK.	1902—W. R. JESTER.
1891—J. E. HENRY,	1903—HENRY HOWARD.
1892—C. B. HENKEL, M. D.	1904—WM. CAMPBELL.
1894—GEORGE E. PEARCE.	1905—DR. W. C. CARSON.

SECRETARIES.

1884—JOHN W. GEIGER.	1900—LOUIS SCHULZE.
1884-88—M. L. BYERS.	1901-02—OWEN C. SMITH.
1889-94—JOHN W. GEIGER.	1903—LOUIS SCHULZE.
1895—J. H. HANCOCK.	1904—OWEN C. SMITH.
1896—HENRY MAISCH.	1905—LOUIS SCHULZE.
1897-98-99—CHARLES H. WARE.	

TREASURERS.

1883-85—E. WALTON RUSSELL.	1899-1900—W. M. FOUGH.
1886-94—SAM'L MANSFIELD.	1901—J. G. BECK.
1895—HENRY B. GILPIN.	1902-03-04-05—H. R. RUDY.
1896-98—D. M. R. CULBRETH, M. D.	





*Mr. J. EDWIN HENGST
President
Maryland Pharmaceutical Association*

OUR PRESIDENT.

If the meeting of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association at Braddock Heights had resulted in nothing else, the election of Mr. J. Edwin Hengst to its presidency would be a sufficient reward for its endeavors. Long considered one of its most popular and respected members, his modesty has made him discountenance all previous opportunities for this elevation, but this year, the Committee on Nominations, without informing him of what it was about to do, or without considering the ambitions of others, or the pretenses of section, named him for the office. Its report met with unanimous approval and even the ladies wanted the privilege of voting for him.

The election was most timely, otherwise there might have been one protesting voice. Mr. Hengst, as Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, had gone into Frederick City to arrange some of the details for the Banquet that was to be held that evening. In his absence the Nominating Committee made its report and moved to the election. Had he been in attendance at the session, we fear that he would have declined the honor, but this time the office sought the man, and if he had any rivals for the presidency, they were pleased to see his popularity and know his fitness for the position.

Mr. Hengst (or Sir Edwin, as he is popularly called), was born at York, Pa., but moving to Baltimore at the early age of 4 years, the pharmacists of Maryland have always considered him a native of the Grand Old State, and his character is such ample proof that he is to the manor born, that he is privileged to sing "Maryland, My Maryland" with every sincerity. Gentle and courteous, chivalrous and true, he exemplifies every Southern test. He is a direct descendant of a line of German (Swabian) Nobility that came to this country at an early date, and dropped its titles to grow up with our institutions. His father is the oldest active pastor in the Central Pennsylvania Evangelical Conference, and at the ripe age of 80 years, regularly preaches twice each Sunday and is a weekly contributor

to the several papers of his Church in both English and German.

J. Edwin Hengst is the third son of the Rev. Benjamin and the late M. A. Hengst, and was educated at the Public Schools of Baltimore and at Knapp's Institute. At the age of 15 years he entered the drug business under the late George A. Frames, and remained in his employ for nearly twenty years. He graduated from the Maryland College of Pharmacy in 1877, and has served on the Board of Examiners for the same College. He is also Vice-President of the North Eastern Dispensary of Baltimore, and is a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association; of the Baltimore Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association; of the Maryland College of Pharmacy; of the Alumni Society of the Maryland College of Pharmacy and of the Wedgewood Club of Baltimore. He is the proprietor of the Pharmacy, corner Gay Street and Central Avenue. He is also the Official Photographer of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, and the Proceedings are usually embellished with the results of his camera.



IMPORTANT ITEMS.

We desire to remind the newly appointed chairmen of the respective committees that to make a success of the work intrusted to their care, they must begin work at once and must endeavor to interest the other members of their committee.

Of the greatest importance to the success of the Association is the attendance of its members. Let the Membership Committee endeavor to increase the membership and persuade new members to attend the coming meeting.

It is the duty of the members of our Association to look over the advertising pages of the Proceedings, for it is well known that these advertisements are secured largely through the courtesy and kindness of the advertisers rather than any expectations of financial returns.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Merck & Co. have permitted us to announce that for the best collection of notes or papers, or the two combined, they will present a prize of \$15 worth chemicals.

It is suggested that all of our members make a collection of notes to compete for this prize.

Of greatest interest would be a short paper on modification of well known formula, either in regard to ingredients or processes.

PROCEEDINGS

... OF THE ...

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING

... OF THE ...

MARYLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

HOTEL BRADDOCK

JUNE 19, 20, 21, 1906

FIRST SESSION.

Braddock Heights, Maryland, June 19, 1906.

The meeting was called to order at 3.45 P. M. by Mr. Henry Howard, First Vice-President, who, in the absence of Mr. M. A. Toulson, the President, occupied the chair.

The Reverend Charles F. Steck, of Frederick, Maryland, opened the session with prayer :

“ It is meet and right and our solemn duty, O God, to come to Thee at all times and in every place. Thou art God, and beside Thee there is none other. Thou art the Creator, the Upholder, the Preserver of all, and in Thee all live and move and have their being. We thank Thee that the lines for us have fallen in pleasant places and that ours is a goodly heritage. We have our lives to live in a land where the arts are fostered; where the spirit of investigation is inculcated; and where men are not only taught but urged to search into the hidden mysteries by which they are surrounded.

“ This is a land of the free, indeed, where we are free to investigate, where we are free to live as we list, so long as we have respect to the rights of others, as well as where we are free to worship, to worship God in accordance with the dictates

of our conscience, and Thou art here upon the mountain tops, lifted above the surrounding valleys, where we are breathing this pure air and beholding this sweet and charming and peaceful environment.

“ We come to Thee at the beginning of this convention. We thank Thee, O Lord, that there is the healing profession, and that these men who have come together to consider interests which centre in their business, have been called out from among the mass of men, to have to do with medicines which are prepared and which are used for the recovery from ailments to which our flesh is heir. We pray for Thy blessing upon them, O Lord, may they be directed to do that which will not only inure to their own financial profit, but to the good of all, so many of whom depend upon them, for if they go wrong, the community suffers, and if their business is conducted in the best way, and their prescriptions most carefully prepared, and their wares pure, the whole community will be benefited thereby. Therefore we have the right, it is our privilege to ask that Thy blessing may be upon them; direct them, prosper them in the affairs of this life, and may they who hand out to us the healing ointments, themselves come to the everlasting profit by the use of the Balm of Gilead, and the prescriptions of the Great Physician.

“ Hear us, for Christ’s sake. Amen.”

CHAIRMAN : The Honorable H. Dorsey Etchinson has kindly consented to address us this evening. He is too well known to need an introduction. We shall be glad to hear from him.

Mr. ETCHINSON : “ Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am reminded right at this juncture, of an anecdote I heard some time ago about two pastors, a Congregationalist and a Methodist, who had been holding in a Pennsylvania town, a revival. The Methodist met with great success, but the meetings of the Congregationalist, apparently had been a failure, and one day these two good brothers met, and the Congre-

gationalist said to his brother pastor, 'Can you explain to me why it is that you have had such signal success and I have only met with lamentable failure?' and the Methodist replied, 'Well, I will tell you my good brother, you write your sermons, and when you preach them on Sunday, or at your meetings, the devil stands behind you and sees what you have written, and prepares your audience for what is to come, but I don't write mine, therefore when he stands behind me he don't know what I have written, and I don't know myself.'

"I hardly know, gentlemen, on this occasion particularly, what to say. I suppose a speech of this kind is intended to be like an after-dinner speech; you want to talk about everything except the subject under consideration. I do not know why it was my good brothers and fellow-townersmen, Doctor Pearre and Doctor Keller, called on me; I do not know why it is they want to harness my profession along with the dignified vocations and callings of the Gospel and of medicine; but inasmuch as they have done it, you will have to take the consequence. I know we are somewhat in disrepute, those of us who are followers of the law; Peter the Great, going through Westminster Hall, and noticing the large crowds of men gathered around the different courts, asked the question who they were. The answer was given, 'They are English Lawyers.' He said, 'How have they use for so many lawyers, I only have four in my whole kingdom, and I am going to hang three when I get back.' Possibly that is the reason why Shakespeare said, 'First let us hang all the lawyers.' We are rather peculiar specimens. You know it has been said of us, we always have to do two things: first, decide what is right, and then make up our minds whether or not we are going to do it. I presume that is the reason why so many of us are in Congress.

But I have been called upon my friends, simply to extend to you, on behalf of the citizens of Frederick County, a gracious welcome to our midst, and I only regret that there is not present a larger portion of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, as I understand there are about four hundred members.

I regret that they will not enjoy the privilege of being at this time on this historic spot. As you are all no doubt aware, you are now situated in a section of Maryland that is rich in historic interest. I do not like to be placed in the position of being guilty of laudation of my own county, but we are all Marylanders. I have met here some of my brothers from the Eastern Shore. There are no doubt members in this Association representing every County in the State, but I want to say to you, and I think I can say it truthfully, that from the standpoint, possibly, of historic interest, and from the standpoint of a soil so prolific, and by right of the greatness of some of its sons, I think I can say, with all propriety, that Frederick leads all the other counties of this commonwealth. You are now in a section of Frederick County bordered on the one side by a highway that lead to Fort Du Quesne, and over which General Braddock, after whom this place was named, marched at the head of the British Troops. Over on the other side, on one of the greatest highways, possibly to be found in all this land, something over forty years ago, marched with martial tread, the leaders of both armies, and you are here practically within the shadow of one of the greatest and bloodiest fields of battle of the Civil war. Within the range of your vision lies the historic town of Frederick. It has been famous both in song and story, and it would be almost supererogation for me to call your attention to the part she has played in that beautiful creation in the mind of Whittier when he wrote his poem of Barbara Frietchie. Across in the distance, not very far from here, lie the mortal remains of him who has dignified the grandest and the greatest flag on earth, and only within recent times has it been our happy portion and our lot to call our own another distinguished son who has written his name high upon the scroll of fame, and who, notwithstanding the opinions of some high in authority, yet has the right to claim at the hands and in the minds and hearts of the American people, the high position which he now occupies. I refer to that grand hero of the battle of Santiago.

I said that there were some who disputed that title, but we people in Frederick County—we feel that Admiral Schley is entitled to all that belongs to him. I some time ago read a very interesting anecdote told of Proctor Knott. He was engaged in a very spirited conversation with a gentleman upon the controversy of Sampson and Schley. This gentleman took the position that because Sampson was in command of the fleet at Santiago, to him belongs the fruits of victory, and to him should belong the high honor of having won that same battle. Knott said, "My dear friend, I want to say that you forever set at rest in my mind, a matter that has bothered me for the past thirty-five or forty years. About forty years ago I was going through a piece of woods with a boy friend, and we saw a rabbit going in a hole, I told the boy friend to watch the rabbit while I went and got some wood to make a fire and smoke the rabbit out of the hole. When I got back the boy had the rabbit in his hand. I at once claimed it because I told him to catch it if it came out, and you are the first man that has ever justified in my mind, and settled the question in my conscience that it was right for me to take that rabbit from that boy friend of mine.

So, in conclusion, I want to say we want you to feel you are in a historic place, you are in the centre of what was at one time the greatest and the richest section of Maryland (because Frederick county composed the entire domain of this section of the commonwealth), it was the western section of the commonwealth, from the farthest confines on the West, Garret county, to the southern portion of Montgomery. We want you to feel that it has been worth your while to come here. We want you to enjoy yourselves while you are here, and on behalf of the people of Frederick City, on behalf of the people of Frederick county, on behalf of the gentlemen who are following your vocation, in Frederick especially, I want to extend to you, as their spokesman, a very cordial welcome, and if all of us do not have the opportunity to personally express our gratification at your being here, remember that we all feel it in our hearts."

CHAIRMAN: On behalf of the Association, I would like Mr. Bond to respond to this hearty welcome from Mr. Etchinson.

Mr. BOND: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I bear the apologies of the Association to those who are so kindly offering to entertain us, for the absence on this occasion, of the gentleman who was selected to respond; the gentleman having had to telegraph his regrets. I am very much afraid that anything I might say would have to be considered an apology for a response. I can assure you, however, that the words to which we have listened are greatly appreciated by the Association. Many of us have attended meetings on the Western Shore of Maryland in years gone by, and I am sure we retain a very vivid impression of the cordiality which seems to prevail in this section, and equally sure that we are just as welcome now as we have ever been before. We trust that the results of this meeting will redound to the benefit of humanity, of whom the people of Frederick County are a portion.

I would like to thank, on behalf of the Association, the gentlemen who have addressed us, for their kindness in coming here, and for their very kind words.

(On motion by Mr. O. C. Smith, duly seconded and carried, roll call and reading of minutes of last meeting were dispensed with).

(On motion by Mr. O. C. Smith, duly seconded and carried, it was agreed that credentials of visiting delegates in the hands of the Secretary, should not be read, but held until the arrival of the delegates).

The Chairman next called for the Report of Delegates to Sister Associations.

Mr. Hancock read this report:

—REPORT OF—

DELEGATE TO THE NEW JERSEY PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The 36th Annual Meeting of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association was held in Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, 6th to 8th inst. The attendance was large, and the sessions highly interesting.

This is the oldest State Pharmaceutical Association in the United States, and has a membership of six hundred and twenty-eight, including forty-five associate and twelve honorary members. At this meeting, your delegate was elected an honorary member, and was otherwise well received. The hearty greetings and well wishes of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association were expressed by your delegate. The members of this Association are proud of its history. It has distinguished pharmacists on its roll of members, who are ready writers and good debaters. The address of the President, Mr. William M. Davis, was an interesting review of events during the past year, and suggestions for its future usefulness. The N. A. R. D. was in evidence, and received its share of praise and criticism.

The report of Delegate Holzhaur, who attended the last Annual Meeting in Boston, was favorably received. He endorsed the serial numbering plan as meritorious and worthy of general adoption. The report of the Legislative Committee, and the bills to regulate the practice of Pharmacy, before the last session of the Legislature, were warmly discussed, and the objectionable bills similar to the Godwin bill, defeated in the Maryland Legislature this year, was severely condemned, but a just and reasonable law was advocated, and the Committee on Legislation was instructed to formulate a bill, using the Beal Model Law as a guide. A number of original papers were read and discussed. Mr. George M. Beringer was present as Chairman of the Committee on Queries, and his selection added very much to the interest of the meeting.

In brief, the Association Meeting was well attended, the place ideal, and the proceedings highly interesting. It is a subject of regret that but one delegate from our Association was present. The Association appointed delegates to this meeting, and if present will no doubt receive a hearty welcome.

In the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association, the representatives of wholesale and manufacturing firms are important factors as associate members. These representatives of the drug trade gave a smoker after the installation of officers, which was largely attended by ladies and gentlemen. Motion pictures and music proved attractive, and were a pleasant conclusion of the meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

Baltimore, June 18th, 1906.

JOHN F. HANCOCK.

On motion duly seconded and carried, this report was referred to the Publication Committee.

CHAIRMAN: Next on the Program is the President's Annual Address. In the absence of the President, Mr. Schulze will read it.

To the Maryland State Pharmaceutical Association,

Greetings,

Ladies and Gentlemen :

Another year has passed into history, and we are brought together at our Annual Meeting. It is my very pleasant duty to welcome you to our Twenty-fourth mile stone in the history of our State Association, and trust that our stay may be characterized by an unrestrained pleasure.

It is my duty so far as I am capable, to point out the various changes and progress of the Association, and this I will endeavor to do briefly. The changes have not been varied or radical, yet it has not been altogether void of something which I trust may in the near future, be of need and benefit to our State Association.

I mention first our effort in our recent Legislation. I regret indeed we did not come together earlier in the year, that the condition of the law need, might have been more intelligently dealt with, I think it clear to all our minds something in this direction is needed, and before we shall have adjourned, would it not be wise that a committee be appointed, looking to the needs of the State in this direction.

Our Anti-Narcotic Law is evidently defective, and we trust we may see eye to eye in its betterment.

I think one of the greatest needs is a pre-requisite law. We do not want to lag in the matter, already we have given evidence of this in our Legislation in our Pharmacy Law. But we can never expect to raise the standard of our profession in our State until we have skilled men in our Pharmacies. New York and Pennsylvania already have what I think we need in this direction.

Our National Association spoke in emphatic tones, asking that our Colleges admit only such students as have sufficient preliminary education to fit them for a more profitable pursuit of the course. This of necessity, will be slow; beneficial change must be gradual, but the standard should not be less than High School Graduates.

There is one other matter I want to bring to your attention: In May there was organized at the Library of the Maryland Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, the Baltimore Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, which was attended by about thirty representative men of the profession. Among the speakers outside of the Pharmaceutical Profession, was Dr. Samuel T. Earle, Ex-President of the Maryland Chirurgical Faculty, who stated that the State Medical Society as well as Physicians throughout the country realized that they have been allowing themselves to be imposed upon by the manufacturers, and that they must return to the preparations and medicines as represented by the U. S. P. and National Formulary, and get close to the retail druggist by pre-

scribing such remedies and allowing painstaking, conscientious pharmacists to perform the duties for which they are fitted.

This is as it should be, and for this end were we born.

In conclusion permit me to express to you my grateful appreciation of this honor you have conferred upon me. I take this opportunity to thank the Secretary and all the Committees for their hearty support and co-operation given me, and to the membership at large for their sympathy and indulgence.

Respectfully submitted,

M. A. TOULSON.

After the reading of the President's address by Mr. Schulze, the Chairman appointed a committee to report on same as follows:

O. C. SMITH,
J. HENRY FARROW,
A. L. PEARRE.

CHAIRMAN: Next is the report of the Secretary.

Mr. Schulze thereupon read this report:

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

HOTEL BRADDOCK, June 19, 1906.

*To the Officers and Members of the Maryland
Pharmaceutical Association.*

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

According to custom, your Secretary hereby submits a record of his stewardship for the past year. Immediately after adjournment of the 23rd Annual Meeting, with the co-operation of your Executive Committee, every effort was made to publish the proceedings of that meeting as early as possible, and we had hoped to do so no later than September, but owing to the illness and death of Mr. Chas. Schmidt, who had long taken an active interest in the affairs of the Association, and was working in his usual thorough and efficient manner as a member of the Executive Committee, the publication was delayed until the early part of October.

Bids for printing the 23rd Annual Proceedings were obtained from one Hagerstown and three Baltimore firms; the lowest bidder being R. Wm. Arnold of Baltimore, whose bid for 350 copies of 175 pages each, half-tone cuts to be charged extra, was \$126.00; he was awarded the contract. As the Executive Committee had obtained advertising privileges amounting to \$229.00, after all the work for publishing and mailing the proceedings, as also other necessary printing was paid for, a good margin was left for the treasury.

Before leaving the matter of proceedings, we would suggest that in the future, no less than 400 copies be issued, as after mailing a copy to each member, each advertiser, the various State and National Pharmaceutical Associations, two Libraries of Baltimore, the Lloyd Library of Cincinnati, the Chairman of Progress of Pharmacy of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and the Library of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, there were but two copies left in the hands of the Secretary, hence we were unable to send copies to the various drug journals, who so kindly mail copies of their publications to the Association through its Secretary.

Thanks are due the jobbers of Baltimore for aiding in the distribution of the proceedings, also the Pharmaceutical Press, and the Lay Press, for notices given our Association.

The vacancy on the Executive Committee, occasioned by the death of Mr. Schmidt, our President saw fit to allow remain, the Secretary acting by virtue of his office, in Mr. Schmidt's place; hence in company with Mr. Dunning, your Secretary, early in October, journeyed to Hagerstown on a disagreeable Fall day, and there took a rapid trolley car over the mountains to Frederick, where the cordial treatment of Messrs. Keller and Pearre, representing the trade of that city, more than compensated us for the hardships we had endured by leaving our beds at the unearthly hour of 2.30 A. M., and later braving an Autumn hurricane on the top of the Catoctin Mountains, and resulted in your committee selecting this delightful spot for our present meeting. Before closing we deem it well to here briefly report the semi-annual meeting of the association.

After consulting with the Chairman of the Executive Committee we deem it wise to meet in Baltimore on Tuesday evening, February 27th, at the Eutaw House and adjourn to meet at Annapolis the following morning.

The meeting was attended by 36 members. The meeting having been called to order a communication from the Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty was read stating that they would be pleased to meet or confer with us on matters of Legislation pending at Annapolis relating to the sister professions of pharmacy and medicine; and as it was stated that Drs. S. T. Earle, G. Milton Linthicum and J. W. Magruder were awaiting our pleasure, by regular motion it was decided they be received and be given a limited time to state their cause. On being admitted these gentlemen briefly spoke of pending Legislation regarding the labeling of patent and proprietary medicines and agreed to confer with any committee we might appoint in reference thereto; after they had retired the Chairman of the Legislative Committee of this body made a brief statement of his work.

It was decided to substitute for a bill governing the sale of narcotics advocated by Attorney General Bryan, the bill adopted at Chicago by the four National Associations of the various branches of the drug trade with some minor amendments that were adopted.

It was decided to defeat the Godwin bill because of its unreasonable features.

Before adjourning for the evening, the Association, by regular vote, appointed the State Pharmacy Board a committee to confer with the Legislative committee of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, and formulate a consistent and reasonable label bill to present to the Legislature for enactment into law.

These committees while enroute to Annapolis the following morning, arranged the various matters in a manner satisfactory to both, and presented the result to the proper committees of the General Assembly. We believe it bodes well for pharmacy in the future that the physician has shown a willingness to co-operate with us in matters that are of interest to both professions, and believe it will have a tendency to elevate us out of the rut in which certain interests have forced, and are trying to keep the retailer. As there are on our roll of active members several who no doubt should be classified as associate members, we would suggest a committee be appointed at this meeting to go over the roll and properly adjust it.

The Secretary's name being among the three selected at the last Annual Meeting, for presentation to the Governor, from which to select a member of the Board of Pharmacy he requested the President of the association to send them to his Excellency, who again heeded the wishes of the association by appointing one of those recommended in the person of your Secretary.

Thanking the association for the honors received and hoping our efforts in its behalf have proven satisfactory, we remain

Faternally,

LOUIS SCHULZE

Mr. SMITH: I move the report of the Secretary be accepted and referred to the Publication Committee, and a committee be appointed to take charge of its recommendations.

Mr. DUNNING: I would just like to make one remark. Mr. Schulze's report is slightly incomplete. He forgot to mention our slide down the mountain.

Mr. SCHULZE: I acknowledge this omission, also that Mr. Dunning's hat blew down the mountain and I was afraid Mr. Dunning also would blow down the mountain.

(Mr. Smith's motion in regard to the Secretary's report being seconded, it was put to vote and carried).

SECRETARY: If Mr. Smith will allow a suggestion; I suggest that this report be referred to the committee appointed to take action on the President's Address.

(The Secretary's suggestion was accepted and the report referred accordingly).

CHAIRMAN: The next business before the meeting is the appointment of the Committee on Nominations.

MR. SMITH: Mr. Chairman, would it not be well to defer the appointment of this committee until another session? I wish to make the motion that the appointment of the Committee on Nominations be deferred until a later session.

(The motion having been duly seconded, was put to vote and carried).

CHAIRMAN: Next is the report of the Executive Committee. Mr. Dunning, Chairman of that Committee, will please read the report.

Mr. Dunning then read this report:

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Immediately subsequent to the meeting of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association at Betterton, the chairman notified each member of the committee of his desire to take up the work for the coming meeting.

At the meeting called sometime in August, the late Mr. Charles Schmidt and myself were present.

With Mr. Schmidt's able advice and active assistance and the co-operation of that willing worker, Mr. Louis Schulze, Secretary of the Association and ex-officio member of the Executive Committee, the work of the committee was gotten under way.

At this point in my report, I desire to express infinite regret for the loss to the Executive Committee and the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association of one of its most able members and faithful workers, Mr. Charles Schmidt.

The first work undertaken by your committee was to secure advertising matter for the Proceedings for which \$229.00 was received.

The cost of publishing the Proceedings was \$126.00 showing a profit of more than \$100.00.

A question that has often been discussed by the Association is: "Should the various jobbers, manufacturers, etc., be requested to take advertising space in the Proceedings, as there is little doubt that the advertisers expect little return for their investment."

The Chairman thinks that the advertiser gains the good will of many of the members, and further, that in his opinion it is no more than just that they, the advertisers, should contribute to the support of the Association, as its members are their good customers and contribute to their support.

On May 24th, 1906, each member was mailed a letter telling of the coming meeting and its purpose; describing the place and its surroundings; how to get there and, much more important, how to get back.

Subsequently, Mr. Long, proprietor of Braddock Hotel, sent us about two hundred catalogues descriptive of the Hotel and surrounding country with cuts of the Hotel, which we sent out with the program about two weeks before the meeting.

Besides this, the chairman wrote a personal letter to a number of members who were not in attendance last meeting, but had attended a meeting within the last five years.

Mr. Schulze, the local Secretaries, Mr. A. L. Pearre and J. Heisley Keller and myself, have endeavored in every way to interest the members in this meeting, though we have been somewhat handicapped because Braddock Heights is of such recent growth that it is not well known.

We fell certain that the beauty of the spot, the excellence of the hotel service, and the courtesy and attentions of our Frederick Brethren will bear proof to those present of our good judgement, and compensate us for the many digs administered by several tantalizing members in the following language: "Braddock!" "Where is Braddock?"

Mr. DeReeves, of Sharp & Dohme, has proven himself a most able Chairman of the Membership Committee, having turned in to the Executive Committee, some fifteen applications for membership.

Mr. Stagmer, of P., D. & Co. also turned in a few applications.

I heartily recommend either of these gentlemen for Chairman of the next membership Committee.

THF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

H. A. B. DUNNING,

Chairman.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Dunning, in regard to that part of your report in which you speak of the jobbers and manufacturers supporting this Association in a measure, as advertisers:

It is a fact that the jobbers and manufacturers do not want any advertising in our Book of Proceedings, and they would gladly make donations of any kind, either money or goods, if you would only do away with the advertisement. They do not want it; they would rather pay you twenty dollars to keep the advertisement out than ten dollars to put it in. For some time I have advocated the Association publishing the proceedings out of its own treasury, but keep out advertisements. You will find any number of Associations over the country have done that very thing, abandoned advertisements in the publication of the proceedings of their meetings.

Mr. DUNNING: The only reply I have is this: We cannot ask the jobbers and manufacturers directly for a contribution and not give them anything in return. Possibly they would rather we did that, or even probably, but the difficulty is, what right have we to ask them? We have this excuse now, we give them advertisement. I feel that we should still stick to that excuse. I think they should contribute, but I do not think that an Executive Committee would feel like going around and asking for donations of six to ten dollars, but can say, "Do you care to advertise in our Proceedings?" If he refuses, all right, but we prefer, I think that we should prefer, that he should not refuse. There is no reason why these people should not assist us in the publication of these Proceedings, and in defraying our expenses. We are really the manufacturer's main support, and why should they not help us out in a thing of this kind—an Association which is recognized as not only formed for the good of the Retail Druggist, but for the jobber and manufacturer as well. I think they should assist us, and I do not see any other feasible plan of getting their assistance.

Mr. SMITH: I do not think that the jobbers and manufacturers would refuse to make donations if you put it this way: Either contribute or advertise. You will find ninety per cent. would prefer to contribute.

Mr. FARROW: Have they ever voluntarily offered any donations? I think Mr. Dunning's idea is much better. If

they have never voluntarily offered any contributions, you have no reason to expect it. You could not depend on it if they have. Nobody nowadays pays for anything they do not get. The proposition to abandon the advertisement is not practicable, and we cannot support the publication of the Proceedings on theory.

Mr. SCHULZE: I must say I cannot altogether agree with Mr. Smith, because our rate of advertising is so low that one order in any case would cover the cost of the advertisement. That is, an order of any amount at all. The rates are only from six to fifteen dollars at the outside. We know a jobber does not have to get much of an order to get ten dollars out of it, nor does the manufacturer, and still less to get six dollars. So I think it pays them, and they do advertise. All these people that have advertised with us continue to do so.

Mr. MORGAN: I think this is a matter that ought to be discussed, and that we ought to have the opinions of the members on it. As far as the Association standing the expenses of this publication goes, I do not think the Association can afford to do it. I do not think that it has the money. I know when I was on the Executive Committee that I suggested if the money could be raised in any other way, it would be a very good thing. It is quite a duty that is imposed on the Executive Committee to get these subscribers. A great many of them give advertisements willingly, a great many do not. But I must say, I do not see any other way out of it than to continue to do as we have been doing. If any one can show us a way out of it, I think it would be a very good thing, but I certainly do not think that the Association can stand the expense of publishing these Proceedings.

Mr. DUNNING: I wish to say one other word. As Mr. Morgan suggests, we cannot afford not to accept this assistance. I think every member will grant that we need them. Therefore, there are only one of two things to do: beg or fake. I would rather fake, if you understand me. I mean, although the jobber or the manufacturer may not want the advertisement and may not want to pay for it, still it looks

better to pretend that he is getting the worth of his money, and I think he does, in the good will, at least, of the members of the Association, if not in returns from the advertisement. I leave my statement as I made it. I think it is better to pretend to give the manufacturer some return for his money and get the assistance in that way, than to beg him for it by saying "Please give me a donation."

Mr. FARROW: I feel that Mr. Dunning is justified absolutely, and I think that no member who has ever served on the Executive Committee would say that any manufacturer or jobber in Baltimore—not only Baltimore, say anywhere—has ever offered voluntarily to contribute to the the support of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association. I think the scheme of the begging process rather like jumping from the frying pan into the fire. Now if we can solicit or "fake," as Mr. Dunning would say, advertisements from the jobber and manufacturer, you are giving them something for their money. If you ask for a "donation," they feel that they are getting nothing in return, and consequently you are liable to get the cold shoulder. I therefore think the plan pursued in the past is much better and more feasible than that suggested by Mr. Smith.

Mr. SMITH: The reason I brought it up is because I have been favorable to it for a long time, as a great many of the Associations publish their Proceedings without advertising matter. It is not my idea to throw upon the Executive Committee this work of going around and begging. I myself would like to see the Proceedings published without any cost to the jobbers or manufacturers. Just the other day I was talking to a man from New York on this subject, and he said they are cutting out advertisements in proceedings altogether; that the manufacturers do not mind a donation but they do not want these advertisements.

Mr. FARROW: I cannot see the plausible excuse. An advertisement is an advertisement.

Mr. DUNNING: The excuse is simply this: That when one gets an advertisement, then each and every Associ-

ation wants one. They want to cut down expense of this kind.

I agree that the time has possibly come when we will have to pay for the publication of our Proceedings. The reason will be not because the members of the Association, at least as far as I am concerned, have become unwilling to request advertisements, but because the advertiser will have become so conservative that he will not assist in any way.

Mr. FARROW: I think it is all folly to deal in ethics. You know ethics do not run the Association. It is practical business with the Association. "Money makes the mare go." We have got to have these Proceedings go, and we cannot discontinue or cut off the source of income until we have some feasible plan; until each individual is willing to contribute, (which I suppose we all would do, if necessary to print the Proceedings); or some other arrangement is made. I think it a much better plan to give them something for their money, than to ask a gift.

Mr. SCHULZE: Mr. Chairman, I want to make a few remarks in the discussion of this report. I want to say my experience last year was that the relations between those approached on the matter of advertising, and ourselves, were very pleasant. Nobody treated us discourteously, or acted as though they thought they were just giving us money. In fact, we were asked by one firm, if we did not want an advertisement from them long before we asked them to give us one. As regards the few Associations that are not publishing advertisements, I want to say that New Jersey, for one, and I think there are some others, receive from the Pharmacy Board the surplus remaining to the credit of that Board after the deduction of necessary expenses from the Pharmacy Board's receipts. Of course that is not the custom in Maryland, but in New Jersey, at least, after the Pharmacy Board has paid all its expenses, the surplus goes into the treasury of the State Association.

If we had a similar plan in Maryland, we would have something more tangible to depend on.

(There being no further discussion in the matter, the Chairman called for the reading of Communications.)

SECRETARY: The first is from the Druggists' Circular, which I received a few days ago, and reads as follows:

The Secretary here read this communication:

New York, June 14, 1906.

MR. LOUIS SCHULZE, *Secretary,*
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sir:

Secretary Walker of the Texas Pharmaceutical Association writes us a very cordial and enthusiastic letter, thanking us for the "sledge-hammer strokes of practicality," and "effectual thrusts of wisdom and common sense" contained in the editorial article entitled, "State Associations," which appears in our May issue. He expresses the hope that it will awaken the association spirit in many of the laggards, and says that he is going to read it at his State Meeting.

If the article is considered of so much value by an old and enthusiastic association worker like Mr. Walker, it possibly has points which would be worthy of special notice by other Associations, and if you wish to bring the matter before your meeting, we should be glad to furnish you with an extra copy of it, or should you so desire, we could have some reprints struck off, and send you enough to enable you to mail one to each member of the Association, or a package for distribution at the meeting.

We should be glad to know what your pleasure is in the matter, and to co-operate with you in carrying it out—not alone as to the article referred to, but in any other way in our line.

Yours very truly,

THE DRUGGISTS CIRCULAR.

SECRETARY: I wish to say in reference to this matter, I wrote the publisher, Mr. Allison, that we would be pleased to have about three hundred copies of the reprints, and that he should mail them to me here, for distribution at this meeting, as many as necessary, the balance to go to the incoming Committee on Membership. So I expect them here during the course of the meeting. It certainly was a very able and good editorial.

The next communication, Mr. Chairman, is from the United States Pharmacopœial Convention, sent to Mr. Toulson, and reads as follows:

Washington, D. C., May 7, 1906.

MR. M. A. TOULSON,

Chestertown, Md.

President, State Pharmaceutical Association.

Dear Sir:

At a meeting of the Board, held the 28th ult., I was instructed to inform you that the Board of Trustees places at the disposal of your Association, a copy of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia, to be awarded as a prize for a meritorious paper presented at the 1906 meeting; and, for the 1907 meeting, a copy to be presented for the best paper on "How to increase the interest of the Medical Profession in the U. S. Pharmacopœia."

Very truly,

MURRAY GALT MOTTER, Secretary.

Then I have a communication here from one of our active workers, and contains a resolution, and also a paper that he read at the American Pharmaceutical Association Meeting.

The Secretary then read as follows:

Baltimore, May 5, 1906.

MR. LOUIS SCHULZE, *Secretary,*

Baltimore, Md.

My Dear Sir:

With very humble apologies to you and the Association you represent for this intrusion, which in the interest of our profession, I feel compelled to make, I beg you to present to your members for consideration at the next meeting of your Association, the subject of DEGREES and TITLES, which for so long a time has remained unsettled, greatly to the discomfort and disadvantage, I think, of all pharmaceutical graduates. In the opinion of many there should be no more than one class of these, as in medicine and dentistry, and since pharmacists are also classed as medical men, they should have the generally accepted American medical title---Doctor. At any rate, there should be uniformity and *the will of graduates and actual practitioners of pharmacy should prevail.*

I venture to inclose some remarks upon the subject which may or may not be read as is the pleasure of your Association. Opposing papers were presented at the last meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association by Prof. Edward Kremers of Madison, Wisconsin, and Prof. John T. MacGill of Nashville, Tenn. The former was published in the February issue of the American Pharmaceutical Association Bulletin; both will appear in the printed proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association for 1905. I also take the liberty of en-

closing a form of resolution which may be used as a basis for discussion.

Anticipating your kind attention, I am,

Faternally and cordially yours,

HENRY P. HYNSON.

Whereas the various degrees as now conferred by schools of pharmacy are confusing and, in many instances, inappropriate; oftentimes tending to the disparagement of those upon whom they have been conferred and retarding the progress and development of the profession of pharmacy, therefore:

Be it resolved that this Association hereby urgently requests all representatives to the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, to do their utmost toward bringing about the conferring of one uniform degree---Doctor of Pharmacy, the same to be based upon such admission and graduation requirements as the exigencies of Pharmaceutical practice may demand and properly support.

WHY THE DOCTORATE DEGREE SHOULD BE SETTLED UPON IN PHARMACY.

BY HENRY P. HYNSON.

Happy will be the day when a fixed standard of sanity is known, that one may test his impulses and ascertain whether they are erratic nothings, which may be disregarded, or worthy tendencies that should be followed; then will one's associates exactly know whether he be a subject for pity, condemnation or praise. Until that same happy day one will not know that a sense of duty has been improperly named and must still take chances as to what his real mental condition may be.

It is with unfeigned diffidence and deep humility that I continue the discussion of a subject which I was forced to essay by an impulse that would not down, and I should be greatly pained did it seem possible for any one to think I value my expressions as being more than the opinion of one who believes he is right, though fully assured the greater wisdom is in the council of the multitude.

Unless carefully guarded against, much will creep into this discussion that is entirely apart from it; much that is apparently connected with, but which is not dependent upon it; much that is decidedly general and not at all peculiar to pharmacy. Let us agree then, to adhere strictly to the point at issue, and, by elimination and concentration, discover the real active principle and name it. What shall we eliminate? First, the comparative condition of pharmacy. Few are old enough or have good enough memories to use their own experience as a basis,

and those who are really familiar with history will not give way to folly regarding this. It is irrelevant and should not be touched upon.

Standards of entrance and exit to and from our colleges are questions of general education. The proper requirements for matriculation and graduation have been continuously discussed from the very inauguration of higher education in all the professions; in those with high-sounding and with commonplace titles; in theology; in law; in medicine from the beginning, and in pharmacy, to our certain knowledge, since 1829, but with no more effect than to make progress *pari passu* to general progress. These subjects will be discussed until the end because they must change until the end. They are necessarily purely chronic questions and are great enough to stand and must stand upon their own importance.

The relative value of the instruction given in the various schools, about which I fear it will be found there is rather prejudiced opinion and interested estimates, and the varying examinations of the several state boards of pharmacy, which, in a number of instances, are controlled by legislative enactment, while important and worthy of most careful consideration, are quite separate and distinct from the question under treatment, and should be excluded.

By accepting it as a *truth*, a truth of which we may well be proud that we have a score or more of schools of pharmacy, the very large majority of which are earnestly and conscientiously striving, through their boards of control and their faculties, to make of their students---of the material furnished them---fit and competent practitioners of pharmacy, and that this material, of which so great complaint is made, is the best that can be had, the best pharmacy can command; in fact, all that is needed to make pharmacists who are fully able to meet the requirements of the day and of the generation---we will eliminate any attempt to deny that these men as a class ably serve the public, fully satisfy their clients and render such assistance to physicians as the latter require. How obviously unfair, unreasonable, to expect pharmacy, with a professional existence of not much more than fifty years, to demand standards of entrance, attendance and graduation relatively much higher than those of all the other professions at an equal period in their histories.

It seems nothing less than sheer folly to contend that, as a class, they are not improved in the science and art of pharmacy, are not better equipped than their predecessors---than their elders. What nonsense to write about "academics," in the face of a great truth like this! It is a *truth* that they are graduated from our faithful schools of pharmacy, schools, the very existence of which, in this extremely practical age, denies most positively the charge that they fail in their duties to either society or to pharmacy. It is a truth that those graduated do meet the requirements of society and of society's laws. It is a truth that they fill

positions of most serious and exacting trust in their several communities, and it is a truth, a truth that cannot be shamed, that they are worthy of a title, a professional title such as is freely accorded them in respectful homage by clients, by friends, by colleagues, by associates, by members of other professions, by all mankind that is just and kind and appreciative. Acknowledging, then, that these graduated students are entitled to qualify as practitioners of pharmacy, the specific question appears, to which we are seeking specific answer: what is the most popular and helpful title or name for him who has attained that degree of proficiency which entitles him to certification by a college as competent to practice pharmacy?---Meaning nothing more or less than competent to select, preserve and dispense material peculiar to medical treatment, especially to compound physicians' prescriptions. How shall he be introduced? Will it be "Graduate Mason," "Pharmaceutical Chemist Mason," "Master Mason," "Old Marse Mason," or shall it be "Dr. Mason."

Why, in Heaven's name, should there be introduced into this harmonious symphony of propriety, usage and encouragement, our little puny fiddlings about "academics"---academics!---whines as to German customs and Russian---save the marks---practices; tum, tum, tums of high schools and low schools; tittle-tattle of thirteen and three quarters and fourteen university counts? What does it all mean? If, as some say, our colleges are giving certificates of competency to men who are not competent to practice pharmacy, then a wrong is being done, which a change of title will not correct nor continue.

Medicine and dentistry, allied professions, and with much the same aim as pharmacy, with all the obstacles and much the same experiences never had, never have, any doubt as to what is the proper title for their graduates; they are satisfied. Is there any one silly enough to think their members will ever abandon the title they have so honorably worn? They also contend regarding entrance requirements and graduation standards; about two-year, three-year and four-year courses; about all such things, just as we do; but who among you will be able to persuade them that all these questions, as well as the fee table, will be settled by the name they use for the degree they confer.

Before we reject this proffered settlement:

1st. Let us try to be somewhat like others, realize that we are living in the twentieth century, that we must accept practices and usages now prevailing and not expect to encumber this age with the effete doings of medieval times.

2nd. Let us remember we are living in America, which has been an asylum to some of us; living a broader, better life; upholding the principle, "the greatest good to the greatest number." That, since it is the country in which we are proud to be and to which we are glad to migrate, its practices and standards cannot be so much

lower than all the world; that American pharmacy could not be so comparatively high, if American pharmacists were so comparatively low.

3rd. Let us accept the fact that usage makes law, especially in language; present usage and meaning takes certain precedence over obsolete definition and application. To what percentage of the American people does "doctor" mean "a learned teacher?" To about as many as would spell *Jail---g-a-o-1*!

4th. Let us acknowledge that pharmacy, in its highest and best practice, is and must be closely allied to medicine; that a closer relationship is most desirable and that pharmacy's greatest possible ambition will be realized, when it becomes a respected branch of medical practice.

5th. Let us own, no matter how humiliating it may be, that dentistry, although a much younger profession and scarcely so important, holds, relatively a much higher professional and social position than does pharmacy, which cannot be explained, unless we admit that the latter has been misdirected in its course of progress.

6th. Let us condemn the extreme bad taste and inconsistency of those who deny pharmacy's worthiness; of those who attempt to belittle and criticise those professions that bestow upon their graduated students the title of doctor, albeit, to the better professional and social standing of these they bid us ascend.

If we open our minds to the truth of all these statements which, it seems we must, we will necessarily accept "Doctor of Pharmacy" as the most popular, the most appropriate and the most helpful title for the degree, *hereafter* to be conferred by our colleges upon those deemed worthy to practice pharmacy. It is popular with those who wear it and with those who use it. It is appropriate because it is so closely, almost exclusively associated with the healing art. It is helpful because it at once establishes the professional character and the professional association of its bearer.

And now, what of the other titles proposed, with which we are too well acquainted; the unfortunate hindrances we have been carrying so long? What of Graduate in Pharmacy? It is still as awkward and meaningless as it was when first used. It is, in its very self, but a general term applying to all sorts and conditions and can never carry any force or honor. It is as impossible as an address as "Pharmaceutical Chemist," which is the most absurd of all as a title for a pharmacist. Chemistry is but one of the several branches of pharmaceutical knowledge, and the term chemist has a restricted meaning in this country. A pharmaceutical chemist, even to ourselves, is understood to be one who is proficient in that branch of chemistry that relates to medicinal substances and their combinations. Medical chemistry and physiological chemistry are taught as important branches of medical science. How would

"Medical Chemist" do as the title for the practitioner of medicine? Why not call our graduate students "Pharmaceutical Botanists," or "Pharmaceutical Microscopists."

Master is much better, it might be used as a means of address, is comprehensive and somewhat pleasing. If some of our teachers *will* graduate students, whom they, even themselves, discredit and pronounce unworthy to wear a distinctive and proper title, let us, by all means have "Master" although no one likes it, no one would use it, and it smacks so decidedly of other classes and other things than professional men and medicines. It may be found that the adoption by us of this title, would be opposed by the master butchers, master plumbers or master horse-slayers.

It is a fact, ascertained by actual inquiry, that 95 per cent. or more of our students want the title Doctor. It is also a fact, carefully ascertained, that a large percentage of those who have graduated, regret that they were not given the degree. It is a fact, again, that none of the leading medical men or scientists object to us using the title, specifically applied.

Let it not be said, as has been suggested, that, "since the bars are down the pharmacists should be allowed to enter the pasture." It cannot be implied that the title "doctor" is less creditably worn by the members of the medical and dental professions because unworthy classes have used it. It is not into the *general* pasture that we seek admission, but the special acres where would graze those who have honorably proven their fitness to enter the field of pharmaceutical practice, as it needs to be practiced this very day.

The opposition, as far as can be discovered, is not from those most interested; from pharmacists, educated pharmacists engaged in pharmaceutical practice, but it comes, principally, from three classes: 1st, those who may be called "camp-followers;" 2d, those who have never made a pill; and 3d, those who have practiced pharmacy, but who feel they have risen to greater heights. All are out of sympathy with those who are actually at work in drug-stores, which places the objectors in position to secure false views.

All these may again be divided into other classes, relating to the reasons for their opposition. There are those who say the title is too good for us, and others who say we are too good for the title; these will about counteract each other. Then, there are a few who think pharmacy professional pharmacy, is and should be independent of medicine, and consequently, we should have nothing that is like medicine. The reason so few of this class are in evidence is because the others are confined.

The fourth and most important class are those who are honestly misguided. This is the most intelligent class, and the one we must

respect and fear. In contemplating it, we might exclaim, "Save us from our friends." To this class belonged some of those noble men who inspired, husbanded and ably continued pharmaceutical studies in this country; who, with their followers of to-day, were so devoutly interested in pharmacy, so jealous of its welfare, so ambitious as to its future, that it may be most respectfully questioned whether or not all they have done has not been over-balanced by this misdirected sensitiveness. They have denied pharmacy the practical food it needed to make it strong. They have denied it the stimulating encouragement needed to make it proud, waiting for a better preparation, a better proving; waiting, always and forever waiting, for a better day. And what have they done with their child in all these eighty years or more of waiting? It has grown in spite of the starving, made progress in spite of the handicap, but what might it have been had it fallen into the hands of different trainers; had it been fed like others of its class; had its votaries been given a name with which to enter the race of honor, a name which might have been carried to the post of fame? As Mrs. Mallory H. Taylor, of Georgia, in her able and eloquent appeal for the same object has said, "Give us the clothes and we will live up to them."

Mr. DUNNING: Do you not think a matter which has been so largely discussed, and is therefore of a great deal of importance, should be held over until we have a larger number of the members present.

SECRETARY: Mr. Chairman, I think this resolution, and also these other communications I have from the N. A. R. D. (the usual thing they send every year), might be referred to a special committee and then brought back at a subsequent session.

Mr. DUNNING: I move these be referred to a special committee and referred back to the Association.

(The motion having been seconded, was put to vote and carried.)

CHAIRMAN: The next on the program is the report of the Committee on Laws. Are there any members of that Committee here?

SECRETARY: Mr. Henry, the Chairman, is not here.

Mr. DUNNING: Mr. Henry said he was making out a report, but I suppose no representative of the committee has gotten here yet.

CHAIRMAN: Next is the report of the Committee on Entertainment. We are anxious to hear that.

Mr. HENGST: We had mapped out a program for entertainment which we were obliged to change a little after we got here. We propose to have a reception to-night from eight to nine o'clock, and during that time Mr. Long, the proprietor of this hotel, having secured some singers, will give us a concert; after which we will have a Progressive Euchre, about nine or half past. We have secured for that euchre four prizes, two for the ladies and two for the gentlemen—to be first prizes. The banquet which we were to have on Wednesday night, we were obliged to postpone to Thursday night on account of a banquet that will be held here by the High School of Frederick, Mr. Long having promised that evening to them. We are therefore obliged to postpone our banquet until Thursday night. There is also a further change of program: There will be a session on Wednesday night in place of Thursday night, and a session Thursday afternoon in place of Thursday night, which will give those who want to take the trolley ride to Hagerstown, the privilege of going. For this trolley ride we have not quite completed our arrangements yet. We would like to have a special car. This ride will be what you might call a "Dutch treat"—everybody pays for himself. We can let you know more about this at the session to-morrow morning.

I believe that is all I have to report.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Chairman, I move this report be accepted.

(Motion being seconded and put to vote was carried.)

Mr. DUNNING: Do you propose to make out a program and hang it up so everybody can copy it in reference to the signal features? As there are changes in the business sessions, I think it should be done. Mr. Schulze will attend to that.

Mr. SCHULZE: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Is there any miscellaneous business before the Association.

SECRETARY: Under miscellaneous business you might appoint the committee to whom the communications are to be referred.

CHAIRMAN: I appoint on that committee:

ALFRED LAPOURAILLE,
CHARLES MORGAN,
M. F. CARNES.

SECRETARY: We are about at the end of the program, but I want to call attention to one thing before we adjourn. As you know, at the last session, the fifth business session, there will be again elected, according to the By-Laws and Constitution, three candidates for the Pharmacy Board, from whom the Governor will select one to fill the vacancy in that Board. The gentleman whose term will expire, is from the Eastern Shore, and his successor will have to come from there. I have posted here a list of our members on the Eastern Shore. Of course every pharmacist in the State is eligible for the appointment, but these I have listed are members of our Association.

Mr. FARROW: Is that the construction of the law?

SECRETARY: The law reads that three members are to be from the Counties of the State, and two from Baltimore City. In case of vacancies, the Governor appoints a successor.

There being no further business before the meeting, it was thereupon adjourned.

SECOND SESSION.

Braddock Heights, Md., June 20, 1906.

The meeting was called to order at 10.30 A. M.

The Secretary read the minutes of the previous session.

CHAIRMAN: You have all heard the minutes. What shall be done with them?

Mr. SMITH: I move they be accepted.

(The motion being seconded, was put to vote and carried.)

SECRETARY: Mr. Chairman, before we take up the regular order of the session, I would like to say that I have a communication here which is quite a novel idea, a post card from the local Secretary of the Kentucky Association, bearing his photograph and the invitation: "Meet me at Cerulean Springs, Kentucky, June 19th to 22nd." As that Association is now in session, I think it would be in order to send them a telegram wishing them a successful meeting.

Mr. SMITH: I move the telegram be sent.

(The motion having been seconded, was put to vote and carried.)

The Chairman having called for the report of the Treasurer, it was read by the Treasurer.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., June, 18th, 1906.

*Mr. President and Members of the
Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, Braddock, Md.*

Amount of balance carried over from last year.....	\$ 294 54
Total receipts for the year closing June 18th, 1906.....	592 80
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$ 887 34
Total amount of expenditures.....	447 59
Leaving a cash balance on hand of.....	\$ 439 75

The following enumerates the itemized receipts and expenditures:	
Amount received for advertisements in Annual Proceedings....	\$ 227 80
" " " " dues and initiation fees.....	365 00
" " " " of balance from last year.....	294 54
Total.....	\$ 887 34

EXPENDITURES.

1905

June 24,	Hotel Rigbie.....	\$ 20 95
June 24,	J. E. Hengst.....	5 00
July 1st,	Harne Bros.....	4 25
" "	J. J. Barnett.....	2 25
" "	W. H. Clay.....	1 00
" "	M. A. Toulson.....	3 00
" "	Chas. Morgan.....	7 32
" "	Fleet-McGinley Co.....	12 75
" 5th,	B. W. Woolford.....	5 85
" "	O. C. Smith.....	55 58
" "	J. E. Hengst.....	34 70
" "	Milliken & Torsch.....	45 50
" 25th,	Louis Schulze.....	2 00
August 4th,	H. Gamse & Bro.....	4 51
" 30th,	H. Gamse & Bro.....	2 00
Oct. 14th,	H. A. B. Dunning.....	15 00
Nov. 7th,	August Schrader.....	12 50
	Louis Schulze.....	2 00
	R. W. M. Arnold.....	148 75
" 10th,	H. R. Rudy.....	2 00

1906

Jan. 12th,	August Schrader.....	13 20
March 12th,	Louis Shulze.....	10 45
" "	Hagerstown Bookbinding & Printing Co.....	6 00
April 4th,	H. L. Meredith.....	5 20
May 22nd	H. A. B. Dunning.....	2 93
June 9th,	H. A. B. Dunning.....	11 00
" "	Louis Stoffel.....	4 50
June 18th,	Stamps.....	7 40
	Total expenditures.....	\$ 447 59

Total expenditures.....\$ 447 59

Total expenditures carried forward..... \$ 447 59
June 18th, 1906, to balance..... 439 75

S 887 34

All bills have been paid to date.

We have to date 196 members in good standing. Thirty have been dropped during the past year for non-payment of dues. Four members have resigned.

Very respectfully submitted,

H. R. RUDY, Treasurer.

We the undersigned have examined this report and found it correct.

H. A. B. DUNNING,
J. W. WESTCOTT,
E. F. KELLY.

Mr. RUDY: There have been thirty members dropped in the past year, a very alarming number. I would like to suggest that if somebody will make the motion, that we appoint a special committee to take the list of names of the gentlemen dropped out through indifference, and make that committee from the travelling men who go over the different parts of the State, and see if they cannot see these parties and keep them in line. Thirty members dropped from the Association in one year is a very large number.

Mr. Morgan: Is that an accumulation?

Mr. RUDY: That is just for this year.

SECRETARY: They having been three years in arrears, they were dropped.

Mr. MORGAN: What is the outlook as it stands now. Have you many who are two years in arrears?

Mr. RUDY: Next year there will be just as many.

Mr. MORGAN: That is bad.

Mr. RUDY: There is too much indifference. You must find some means by which to keep in touch with these people, personally. Writing letters does not reach them. I suggest the only way is to have some travelling men named on a committee of about six. Let these men have the list and look up these members.

Mr. SMITH: It would be a good idea for you or the incoming Treasurer to give to the committee the list you have made.

Mr. RUDY: I can give them the list. Four members have resigned.

Mr. DUNNING: Of course, those members who have resigned have good causes for doing so. They don't want to stay in. I think it is very probable, in a large majority of instances, that men simply drop out from non-payment of dues because they have never become intimately associated with the Association and have not any interest in it; they drop out because they know nothing about it, and as Mr. Rudy suggests, if they had some one to talk to them about the Association it would arouse their interest.

Mr. RUDY: Now gentlemen, this is the fourth year I have had this treasurership. I resigned twice. No attention was paid to it. Now this time I am going to quit. So you will have to hunt another Treasurer.

Mr. HANCOCK: If it is in order, following up the suggestion given by the Treasurer about the encouragement given to some of the parties dropped for non-payment of dues, I would like to suggest that in various Pharmaceutical Associations, the Associate Members constitute a Committee on Membership, and in connection with their other duties in calling upon the trade, representatives of Pharmaceutical Houses, etc., really act as agents, and in this way they pick up a great many new members.

Now, in most of the Pharmaceutical Associations, they have the Active, the Associate and the Honorary members, and Associate members are almost entirely agents of the Pharmaceutical houses, and form interests that are identified more or less with the drug trade, and it would be well, I think, if we considered that as an amendment to the Constitution, under the proper committee, and have a definite arrangement regarding Associate and Active members.

Mr. RUDY: I think if we name a committee for this purpose especially, and charge them up with responsibilities of this kind we will get good results. If they know they are charged up with the responsibility of keeping these men in line, I think they will give it more attention. Let them ap-

point a Chairman, and have them report at the end of the year what they have done. They will understand then that we expect something from them.

Mr. DUNNING: In other words, this committee is to find out why these members have been dropped, and try to keep them in line?

Mr. HENRY: I would like to ask the Treasurer whether the gentlemen who have been dropped are in Baltimore or elsewhere?

Mr. RUDY: They are all over the State, and are almost entirely members who never attend the meetings.

Mr. DUNNING: And some of them are members who never have paid anything but the first dues.

Mr. RUDY: Some have paid only the initiation fee and nothing else.

Mr. SMITH: I move that the Treasurer's report be accepted and referred to the Executive Committee.

(The motion having been seconed, was put to vote and carried.)

SECRETARY: It just occurs to me that Mr. Dunning is the only member of the Executive Committee present, and that it would be well to appoint some one to act with him. Mr. Schmidt having died during the past year and Mr. Black not being here.

We have already accepted the report, but I think it deserves special commendation. A balance of five hundred dollars is more than the Association has ever had in its history. I think it shows especially good work on the part of the Treasurer, and I am very sorry to hear that it is the last report as far as he is concerned.

Mr. HENRY: It seems to me it would be well to impress upon those gentlemen who have been dropped, that they owe nothing now, and all they have to do is simply to join anew.

Mr. HANCOCK: I think it is a bad precedent to take a man back without trying to get his past dues.

Mr. SMITH: The Constitution and By-Laws say that he can be reinstated by paying the current dues.

Mr. HANCOCK: I cannot see how it is desirable.

Mr. MORGAN: It has never been any disadvantage.

At the request of the Chairman, Dr. Daniel Base read his paper on "Formaldehyde."

FORMALDEHYDE AS A GASEOUS DISINFECTANT.

BY DANIEL BASE.

In these days when the discussions of medical men in the meetings of Public Health Associations, Sanitary Congress, etc., are given the widest publicity and circulation in the daily papers and periodicals, even the ordinary layman cannot fail to take note and be impressed with the importance of disinfection.

While many efficient liquid disinfecting agents have been known and used for a long time, such as Phenol, Corrosive Sublimate Solution, Tricresol, etc., there are instances where these cannot be conveniently used, as for example, in disinfecting a room with its wall-paper, curtains, furniture, etc. To wash all the surfaces, nooks and crannies, furniture, etc., of a room with a liquid disinfectant would be a laborious work, not to mention the possible damage to the objects. For room disinfectant therefore, an efficient non-corrosive gaseous agent has long been sought.

Although Formaldehyde Gas is not a perfect disinfectant, it is the nearest approach to it that we have at present. One author * recommends it because, as he says, there is nothing better.

Although experimental investigations of its efficiency are still being carried on in numerous laboratories, Formaldehyde plays an important role in disinfection of houses at the present day.

It penetrates corners and crevices, does not injure objects or persons, and its unpleasant odor can be removed by injecting ammonia gas into the rooms. It is somewhat deficient in one respect, namely: the power of penetration. Germs that are covered up by several folds of cloth, paper, cotton-wool, straw, etc., are not easily reached by the gas during disinfection. It appears that Formaldehyde is more especially suited as a surface disinfectant.

Although Formaldehyde was discovered in 1867, the disinfecting power of its solution was first observed in 1888 by Loew and Trillat, and in the following year, Buchner and Segale showed that the gas has much

* Engels: "Experimentelle Beitrage zur Wohnungsdesinfektion mit Formaldehyd." *Archiv fur Hygiene*, 49, 129-199, (1904.)

greater power than the aqueous solution. Since its discovery by Hofmann, the method of manufacture has been greatly improved, so that enormous quantities are now sent into the market yearly as an aqueous solution, commonly called Formalin, which contains approximately 37 per cent by weight of Formaldehyde Gas. In Germany alone over 400,000 kilos (880,000 pounds) are manufactured yearly.

Since Formaldehyde Gas is to be used in disinfecting rooms, the question arises as to how the gas can be liberated from its aqueous solution. Attempts have been made to solve this problem in various ways. Some experimenters caused Formalin to evaporate at ordinary temperatures in a room by various devices, the best of which no doubt is the method of spraying with Formalin large muslin sheets hung up in the room. This method has been tested repeatedly with a fair degree of success, but it is cumbersome and a long time is required for evaporation and disinfection. A desideratum in disinfection work is a large quantity of Formaldehyde Gas liberated in a short space of time. Dr. Engels, in the article quoted, states that "the total result of all experiments with Formaldehyde Gas which is generated by simple evaporation of solutions, is negative as far as practical application is concerned."

An apparatus devised for obtaining Formaldehyde Gas, not from Formalin however, but from Methyl Alcohol, is the so called Methyl Alcohol Lamp, in which the alcohol is in part oxidized to the Aldehyde by means of platimized asbestos. The yield of Aldehyde is small and the lamps are uncertain in their action, and they have been pretty generally condemned.

A far more efficient method of obtaining Formaldehyde Gas from Formalin than by simple evaporation, is to heat the Formalin in metallic retorts, and to pass the vapor by means of a nozzle through a hole in the door of a room. In one type of such apparatus, the Formalin is distilled under ordinary atmospheric pressure, in another type, the pressure is allowed to rise to 3 or 4 atmospheres before the vapor is permitted to pass into the room by opening a valve on the apparatus. The latter form is known as an Autoclave, the first one to be devised for disinfecting purposes being that of A. Trillat, of France. In the case of both kinds of retorts, even when the distillation is continued until only a small quantity of liquid is left, less than 50 per cent of the weight of absolute Formaldehyde in the amount of Formalin taken, enters the room. In experiments performed by me in the Hygienic Laboratory, U. S. P. H. and M. H. S. Washington, to determine the amount of Formaldehyde in a room when charged by various methods, it was found that when charging a room by distillation of Formalin from a retort under atmospheric pressure till very little liquid was left, an average of about 47 per cent of weight of absolute Formaldehyde introduced into the retort was present in the room. In the case of the

Autoclave, an average of about 42 per cent was found in the room. That not all of the Formaldehyde put into the retort or Autoclave enters the room is due, no doubt, for the most part at least, to polymerization of Formaldehyde to solid Paraformaldehyde, which is much less volatile than the former. It is a well known fact that when Formalin is concentrated, either by evaporation or by boiling, polymerization takes place. In order to prevent this change Trillat recommended a mixture of Formalin, Calcium Chloride and water to be used in the Autoclave.

This mixture was used in my experiments but apparently it did not prevent the loss of Formaldehyde. The experiments were conducted in a large room (2000 cubic feet), which was fairly tight and lined throughout with zinc except the two windows. The quantitative determinations were made by absorbing the Formaldehyde of a definite volume of air in suitable apparatus and titrating it by the Potassium Cyanide method.

The room contained no objects which might absorb or unite with Formaldehyde, and the moisture in the air after charging was always short of saturation so that it is not likely that Formaldehyde condensed on the zinc surfaces. Hence, as the room was fairly tight and the determinations were begun in about fifteen minutes after charging was finished, the percentages found may be taken to represent approximately the yield of Formaldehyde from the two types of apparatus described.

There is an interesting fact that might be referred to here in regard to polymerization of Formaldehyde.

M. von Brunn * showed that Paraformaldehyde is formed, as far as evident from any cloudiness or opacity of the solution on cooling, only when Formalin is concentrated beyond 40 per cent, but that when solutions of Formaldehyde of 20 per cent or less are boiled or distilled, there is little tendency for the portion in the flask to increase in percentage strength, and hence no tendency to form Paraformaldehyde. Moreover he found that the amount of Formaldehyde in the distillate, plus that in the residue of the flask is practically equal to the amount of Formaldehyde in the quantity of solution taken, or in other words, there is no loss of Formaldehyde. Accordingly a still has been constructed for charging a room by distilling diluted Formalin, which has the additional advantage that an abundance of moisture is produced in the room by vaporization of the large amount of water. It is generally accepted at present that moisture is an important factor in Formaldehyde disinfection.

* "Formaldehyddesinfektion durch Verdampfung verdunnten Formalins." *Zeitschr fur Hygiene and Infektionskrankheiten*, 30, 201, (1899).

The apparatus is known as the "Breslau Still" having been devised by C. Flugge, of the Hygienic Institute at Breslau, and is frequently employed in Germany. The strength of the Formaldehyde solution used in this still is about 8 per cent.

Excepting the evaporation of Formalin at ordinary temperatures, the methods of obtaining Formaldehyde Gas from its aqueous solutions involve the use of expensive and sometimes heavy apparatus, and the application of flame which necessitates care. I will now refer to a method which requires extremely simple and inexpensive apparatus, and no heat nor skill on the part of the operator. It has been tested with seemingly excellent results and bids fair to supplant some of the older methods because of its simplicity and expedition. The method was proposed in 1904 by Henry D. Evans, Chemist, and Dr. J. P. Russell, Bacteriologist of the Laboratory of Hygiene, Augusta, Maine, and consists in pouring Formalin upon fine crystals of Potassium Permauganate contained in a metallic pail. It is a case of destroying a part of the Formaldehyde in order to liberate another part. The Permauganate in oxidizing a part of the Formalin, produces a great amount of heat, sufficient to evaporate nearly all of the liquid. From my experiments, it appears that the best proportions to use are 100 c. c. of Formalin to 50 Gm. of Permauganate. With this ratio, approximately 38-39 per cent of the Formaldehyde is given off to the air of the room. The action is very vigorous, and is practically over in five minutes. All that is necessary to charge a room is to place a large metallic pail of 3 or 4 gallons capacity, and containing the Permauganate, in the center of a room, pour in the Formalin quickly, and close the door securely. It need hardly be mentioned that in practice, all cracks of doors, windows, etc., should be stuffed with some material in order to make the room as nearly air-tight as possible. In my experiments, the room (2000 cubic feet) was charged with 600 c. c. of Formalin (35.66 per cent. by volume), and 300 Gm. of Permauganate, after charging, the humidity of the air was still considerably short of saturation. In practice it would probably be necessary to provide a simple cheap metallic retort for introducing aqueous vapor into the room in order to bring the moisture nearer to the saturation point, which increases the germicidal power of the Formaldehyde. It has been shown that dry Formaldehyde Gas has very little effect on germs.

My experiments were carried out at summer temperature, 69° F. or above, and there was no cloudiness in the air of the room after charging with either of the methods mentioned above. The absence of cloudiness indicated that polymerization of the Formaldehyde in the room had not taken place; but it was shown by M. B. Porch of the Hygienic Laboratory, Washington, who made experiments in all respects like mine, but at low temperatures, that polymerization of Formaldehyde Gas begins at about 62° F. and is more pronounced the lower the temperature, as is evidenced by the low yield of the gas in the room and the deposition of Para-

formaldehyde. The latter has no value in disinfection. Hence when the temperature of a room about to be disinfected is less than 65° F., it should be raised by some heating device before charging with Formaldehyde Gas.

To conclude this brief article, I might mention what are considered the necessary conditions to accomplish successful disinfection by Formaldehyde Gas. In many of the earlier investigations, quantitative exactness was often ignored, as a result of which there are many conflicting statements in the literature. During the last six or seven years, attention has been given to the quantity of Formalin introduced into a room, effect of temperature, moisture, etc., with a consequent greater uniformity of views. The following are the conclusions of a recent experimenter, G. Werner. * "In all cases, an average of 5 Gm. of Formaldehyde per cubic meter of space (0.1416 Gm. per cubic foot) should be present with seven hours action. In exceptional cases, or where numerous objects or a good deal of matter of an organic nature are present in the room, which cannot be conveniently removed, the quantity of Formaldehyde should be doubled. In all cases, when the room temperature is below 50° F., it should be raised. 68° to 77° F. is an efficient temperature. The strength of the Formalin used should be known." Werner employed the "Breslau Still" of Flugge in his experiments, and saturated the air of the room with moisture, using a hair hygrometer to determine the latter.

While there seems to be pretty general agreement on the importance of moisture and temperature in Formaldehyde Disinfection, there is a difference in the statements of various experimenters as to the amount of Formaldehyde per cubic meter of space required to insure disinfection. Thus Flugge in an article ** six years before Werner's, recommends 2.5 Gm. of Formaldehyde with seven hours action. No doubt further experiments under exact quantitative conditions will result in defining within narrow limits, the amount of Formaldehyde Gas per unit of space necessary to bring about certain disinfection.

With the Permauganate Formalin method, in which about 38 per cent of the Formaldehyde is given off to the air of the room, it would require 520 c. c. of Formalin of 36 per cent by volume, for each 1000 cubic feet of space to produce Formaldehyde Gas at the rate of 2.5 Gm. per cubic meter, or 0.071 Gm. per cubic foot, the proportions recommended by Flugge.

* "Zur Kritik der Formaldehyddesinfektion." *Archiv fur Hygiene*, 50, 305 (1904).

** "Die Wohnungsdesinfection durch Formaldehyd." *Zeitschr. fur Hygiene und Infectionskraukheiten*, 29, 276 (1898).

Dr. BASE: I did some little quantitative work on Formaldehyde last summer over in Washington and thought it might be interesting to put together a sort of general discussion on Formaldehyde in regard to its use in disinfection, and mention incidentally these autoclave results obtained last summer in the Hygienic Laboratory at Washington.

Mr. DUNNING: I have been out of the room during part of the reading of your paper, and I may not have understood you entirely, but did you say that the Paraformaldehyde had no value as a disinfectant.?

Dr. BASE: Not as Paraformaldehyde.

Mr. DUNNING: Did you make any experiments with Paraformaldehyde?

Dr. BASE: Do you mean the solid stuff known on the market as "Paraformaldehyde?" I did not make any experiments in what were quantitative determinations.

Mr. DUNNING: You know they have these Formaldehyde Candles, little cone-shape candles. Now I have heard some people say that those are of no value, that they do not do good work. You did not do any work with these—heating them and splitting them up?

Dr. BASE: I did not do any chemical work, but Bacteriological work has been done with those things.

I do not mean to say that Formaldehyde cannot be made to bring about disinfection; it may be gasified; but as Paraformaldehyde it has no action at all. In other words, if you take the Gaseous Formaldehyde, and that becomes present in a room, it has no effect. In all cases you require an expensive lamp and there is always loss.

Mr. DUNNING: Are not most of the Formaldehyde solutions rather strong? That is, do they not run as high as 35 per cent?

Dr. BASE: All of them. They are all approximately equal to this Formalin of special brand.

Mr. HENRY: The Paraform—how is that converted into active conditions? Is it done by moisture?

Dr. BASE: By heat vaporizing just simply alone it has that effect.

Mr. HENRY: But a moist atmosphere is better?

Dr. BASE: A moist atmosphere. One writer claims that the more moisture present the less the tendency for the Gas Formaldehyde to get back again into Paraform. Low temperature is very conducive to turning Gaseous Formaldehyde into Paraform. There is no doubt that all these conflicting statements in the literature can be traced back to such things as that nobody paid much attention to the method of moisture present. At one time they may have had a room full of gaseous matter, another time it may have polymerized. Finally it was concluded by them that Formaldehyde was no good.

Mr. MORGAN: The proper thing is to get the proper temperature and have moisture before you start?

Dr. BASE: Therefore I put in those final conclusions of 1904.

Mr. HENRY: Wet sheets hung up would help, or simply steam?

Dr. BASE: Just steam would help and be much easier.

Mr. DUNNING: Here is a question I would like to ask Dr. Base: On the market there are numerous Formaldehyde Candles that I spoke of before. Little cone-shaped candles with a box made around them lined with asbestos, and they are so made that through a hole cut down at the bottom of the box you can light these candles. The candle burns itself up and liberates the Formaldehyde, and in the bottom, or on a plate setting underneath, is a pan of water vaporized somewhat by the heat of the candle. Is not that method an efficient one?

Dr. BASE: Is that what they call a combination Esculapian Lamp?

Mr. DUNNING: It is a very simple thing, simply an arrangement for burning Paraform. It is an arrangement for

raising it off of anything, giving it an opportunity to burn. I suppose there is some oxidation takes place, of course.

Dr. BASE: I have never seen one. I cannot picture it. I would like to ask, what is it that burns?

Mr. DUNNING: There must be something in the candle, I should think.

Dr. BASE: It is either the Formaldehyde or something in the candle, but in either case is not the Formaldehyde in direct contact with the flame, and that is combustible?

Mr. DUNNING: The Formaldehyde is in direct contact with the flame. It is the flame itself. There is part of it being destroyed in producing sufficient heat to cause the Paraformaldehyde to break up again into the simple Formaldehyde.

Mr. HENRY: We use a mixture of charcoal and saltpetre. Of course there is sufficient heat generated, so when it is burnt out the heat comes in contact with the Paraform. Besides the Paraform I could not tell you what else enters into it. It burns quite readily and it does eliminate, and satisfactorily, a great quantity of Formaldehyde Gas.

Mr. DUNNING: There is no doubt there is a large quantity liberated by this candle. I have burned them several times. I am of the opinion they should be rather efficient. I have heard a number of criticisms about them, that they are not accurate, and possibly no good, but I know they fill a room jam full.

Mr. HENRY: The New York City Board of Health used thirty-five thousand in less than five weeks; they are also largely used in Indiana, Georgia and by the Pullman Palace Car Company.

Dr. BASE: From the work I did I am not in a position to criticise these things. I did not work on them. I know those Formaldehyde Lamps for vaporizing solid Formaldehyde are used extensively. I have come across many articles discussing the experiments using these lamps for generating Formaldehyde.

Mr. DUNNING: You know this same company makes a Formalin Pastille. Of course the Formalin Pastille is the Paraformaldehyde, and they put this on top of an arrangement of some kind—a cup—and the flame is underneath.

Dr. BASE: In all those cases the one objectionable feature, if they are efficient, is that they need handling and need flame, and the apparatus is expensive. The one great thing desired in disinfection work is some cheap method that does away with expensive apparatus, and heavy apparatus, and a method by which you could disinfect a hundred rooms in a day. If you had one hundred buckets you could disinfect one hundred rooms in one hour.

I do not wish to be understood as criticising all these other methods as no good; not at all. For instance, the Autoclave machine is excellent, and also the retort, but it takes an hour with the retort to charge the room, and if you use the Autoclave it takes two men to carry it around. The Gasoline Lamp also is dangerous.

Mr. WESTCOTT: They are now using a spraying machine for spraying on the surfaces in a room.

Dr. BASE: That is somewhat similar to using the sheets. That is alright if the temperature is high and if the humidity of the atmosphere is not high, so that the vaporization goes on quickly, but on a cold day and when there is plenty of moisture in the air, that method is no good. It has been tested on the sheet spraying method in Washington and other places. There is little evaporation and it is inefficient, and moreover the Formalin polymerizes on the sheet. So the gasifying of Formalin solution or even solid, is the better in general than these other evaporation methods.

Mr. DUNNING: What is the percentage of loss in the Formalin method?

Dr. BASE: I found between thirty-eight and thirty-nine per cent yield results. The rest is lost, about sixty per cent. Some of it is burned up. I made determinations on a small scale, an exact repetition of what I did on a large scale, in a

large bottle, using a little porcelain crucible and letting it down in a kind of a bucket, putting a small quantity of Formalin in that—say .7 c. c. measured from a very accurate pipette, and then a different way, if you have time, is to drop the Permanganate in water, the bucket arrangement down at the bottom, and put stopper on. In a few minutes the action is all over, and by occasionally raising the bucket up to the stopper and lifting the bucket out an instant, all the gas will be found in the bottom. Or, first put the absorbing medium in the bottle. I used the Potassium Cyanide method, and then as the Formaldehyde is generated it is absorbed at once, and after about a half hour there is scarcely any danger at all of its escaping, and you simply continue to whirl the agent around the bottle until all the Formaldehyde is absorbed. Working in that method I found that 70 per cent of the Formaldehyde can be accounted for, and the Permanganate burns up about 30 per cent. I do not mean to say that you get 70 per cent liberated out in the bottle; there is some charcoal in the residue, but the sum of what flows out in the bottle plus what remains in the residue, is about 70 per cent. I determined the amount left in the residue and the amount given out, so that about thirty per cent burned up. That produces the heat. It is an exceedingly vigorous action. In some experiments the frothing was so violent, the material reached up to the top of the bucket, then subsided.

Mr. WESTCOTT: Is the amount of water sufficient to produce moisture?

Dr. BASE: Not in that proportion. I did work on another preparation varying the amounts of Permanganate and water added to Formalin; and another good proportion is 600 Formalin, 300 water and 375 permanganate. That mixture gives you a higher moisture in the air, but you get only about 32 per cent of the gas given off in the room, as 38 or 39 per cent the other way. The better method, I think, would be to use the proportion that gives you the highest quantity of Formalin, and then have some cheap distilling arrangement something like a common oil can, and fill the room up with steam by that. A

gasoline burner would do—any cheap device could be arranged for that purpose.

CHAIRMAN: As there seems to be no further discussion on this subject, we will refer Dr. Base's paper to the Publication Committee.

The next in order is the report of the Committee on Pharmacy. Will Dr. Kelly, the Chairman of that committee, please read the report?

Dr. Kelly then read as follows:

*To the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association,
Ladies and Gentlemen:*

The most important event of the past year to be chronicled by your committee is the publication of the Eighth Decennial Revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia. This brief report could be devoted to a review of this revision and justifiably so, since the magazines and other publications from which we must draw our information have been almost entirely occupied by Pharmacopoeial criticisms both favorable and otherwise, but these criticisms have been so able and comprehensive, and have doubtless been so thoroughly perused and absorbed by the members of the association as to render needless any further review by your committee, who besides feel wholly inadequate to the task. A revision of our Pharmacopoeia, which is indeed a revision and not a whitewash, is a tremendous work in which mistakes and errors of judgment are unavoidably present, but the position among the Pharmaceutical authorities of the world, at once taken by this revision, is such as should make every American Pharmacist prouder of American Pharmacy. Especial attention is drawn by both native and foreign critics to the very apparently forward, but sufficiently conservative step taken along every line of progress now advocated by educated, practical Pharmacists of every land as essential to Pharmaceutical development. The advance in standard is of course more noticeable in some branches than others, witness the increase in assay requirements, but the revision as a whole, representing as it does the medical and pharmaceutical opinion of this great country, showed that the Revision Committee aimed at the best as they were given to see it. Adverse criticism is confined almost entirely to those faults, which, as mentioned before, are inevitable to those modifications of old processes, methods and standards which necessitate study and care, and which, therefore, to some seem highly unnecessary, and to that criticism which is always attendant on real advancement and solid worth.

As a result of the revision of the Pharmacopoeia, new additions of the American text books and other works on Pharmacy and kindred sciences have appeared; and it should be a source of no little pride to Maryland Pharmacists that several of these have in part or wholly originated in our state, and needless to say they are among the best.

Next in importance must be mentioned these agitations for higher standards in our profession, which indicate that pharmacy is "coming into her own among the professions, even if slowly." The demand by the College of Pharmacy that their matriculates possess sufficient preliminary education to render them capable of entering at once into advanced courses of study is certain to result in better equipped graduates. Equally important factors are the demand by some state boards that applicants for examination hold a diploma from a recognized college, and the agitation for interstate registration. Some objection is raised to both the latter on the ground that the first will bar from practice those practically educated Pharmacists, some of whom have contributed so much to the profession, especially since most colleges no longer require students to have "served time" in a store previous to the college course, and that the second may foist on a state incompetent Pharmacists who may have been recognized by other states. The development of a better understanding and a more fraternal relation between Physicians and Pharmacists is a matter receiving much favorable comment, and the practical value of which each Pharmacist needs to realize, as such a result goes far towards proving that Pharmacy is becoming worthier of recognition as a true profession.

Your Committee on Laws will report in full on the enactment or attempted enactment of certain laws regulating the so-called patent medicine evil, the adulteration of foods, the patent requirements, the use of alcohol in the arts, the recent decision of the Internal Revenue Department as to the sale of spirituous remedies, etc., and these are only mentioned in this report because they indicate an aroused Pharmaceutical opinion and a determination on the part of Pharmacists to devise and control legislation affecting their business and professional interests, and therefore, as a decided "advancement in Pharmacy."

Attention should also be called to the publication of many forceful and convincing papers by those who might be termed the artists of the profession. These writers express the necessity of the possession by Pharmacists, especially retailers, of taste and a sense of proprieties, of the duty of supplying artistic packages and pleasantly flavored preparations. Among such papers are "Pharmaceutical Flavors" by Prof. Scoville, "The Ethical-Commercial Side of Pharmacy" by Prof. Hynson, and many others needless to mention.

Another question of especial interest to Pharmacists, one which is being generally discussed and should receive careful consideration, is

the proposed adoption of the metric system of weights and measures as the standard in our commerce. The idea is gaining adherents rapidly because of united efforts on the part of its advocates, though some writers condemn the system on the ground of its lack of adaptability to our needs and conditions of trade.

The rapid extermination of the Indian, our crude drug collector, and the clearing for cultivation of large parts of the heretofore wooded sections of the country, especially in the mountainous regions of the south and southwest, have seriously affected the supply of those crude drugs usually obtained in the United States markets, and the resulting scarcity of staple drugs is causing the manufacturers and jobbers no little concern. The United States Department of Agriculture, with the intention of preventing this impending drug famine and of determining the advisability of the cultivation in adaptable soils of crude drugs by Agriculturists, has been investigating along the following lines :

First—The growth of plants now imported, but which could be grown here. Belladonna and Licorice.

Second—The utilization of plants, especially weeds, now wasted—Burdock and Stramonium.

Third—The domestication and cultivation of wild drugs. Golden Seal and Sage, with gratifying results, as they have succeeded in producing Digitalis, Sage, Stramonium, Belladonna, Henbane and other drugs of prime quality on the Potomac Flats below Washington. Various writers are also advocating the growth of such drugs as Ginseng, Orris Root, Sage, on a larger scale.

Although, as mentioned before, the magazines and other publications have been pretty nearly occupied by Pharmacopoeia matter, and it would be impossible for your Committee, in such a brief resume of the year's work as this, to review even in extract, the many papers and reports which have appeared and which would be of value and interest to every Pharmacist, but we do desire to record in the following pages certain extracts which we trust will prove of service to every member.

Nitric Acid—Rumpf believes that recently manufactured colorless fuming Nitric Acid is as satisfactory as a reagent for alkaloids, etc., as red fuming Nitric Acid.

Tannic Acid—A new quantitative determination is based on its action with Strychnine and Strychnine Salts, an insoluble tannate being formed which can be collected on a filter, dried and weighed, and from which the Tannic Acid may be calculated.

Adeps Lanae-Petrolatum is used as an adulterant and its absence should be proven by saponification, as in other fixed oils.

To Hydrogen Dioxide solution Hydrochloric Acid is often added as a preservative, but being easily oxidized, is soon converted into

Chlorine and Chlorinated Compounds, which are highly undesirable. Its absence or presence can easily be determined, and if present, the solution should not be used.

Hydrogen Dioxide Solution—A method for its preparation, patented in-Germany, is by adding Sodium Peroxide to a cooled 20 per cent. Sulphuric Acid. Sodium Sulphate is precipitated, removed by filtration and the solution distilled.

By distilling the Volatile Oil and acetalyzing the residual resin, Knoll claims to produce a product possessing the medicinal value of Copaiba, it being decomposed by the alkaline secretions of the intestines, but free from the irritating properties of the balsam. Beiter claims that the insolubility of Balsam Copaiba in 60 per cent. Chloral solution proves the presence of 8 per cent. or more fixed oil, usually Castor Oil.

Balsam Peru—The presence of Storax, according to Beiter, is proven by the development of a red color upon heating with 80 per cent. Chloral Hydrate. This balsam readily mixes with Castor Oil as they have about the same specific gravity and as the oil contains no triolein which precipitates the resin of the balsam. The use of the oil is therefore recommended where it is desired to incorporate Balsam Peru in ointments.

Camphor can be purified by being dissolved in Sulphuric Acid, the impurities being insoluble in this menstruum. After removal of any impurities from the solution, the Camphor is precipitated by addition of water.

Schoorl and Vanderberg have contributed a very interesting paper on the decomposition which either Chloroform, Iodoform, Bromoform or Chloral undergoes when exposed to direct sunlight in the presence of an excess or an insufficient amount of oxygen. Under the first mentioned condition Chloroform breaks up into Carbon Dioxide, Chlorine and water; Iodoform into Carbon mon-oxide, Dioxide Iodine and water; Bromoform into Carbon Dioxide, Bromine, water and Hydrobromic Acid and Chloral into Carbon Dioxide, Chlorine and water. By direct sunlight with insufficient oxygen, Chloroform is decomposed into CO Cl_2 and Hydrochloric Acid; Iodoform into CO , CO_2 and water, Bromoform into Carbon mon-oxide and Dioxide Hydrobromic Acid and Bromine. With the exclusion of oxygen, sunlight does not affect Chloroform, affects very slightly Iodoform, causes a slight decomposition of Bromoform, while a Welsbach light does not affect them under either condition if kept in amber bottles.

Messrs. Farr & Wright, the noted English Pharmacists, review in a lengthy article in the March edition of the Pharmaceutical Journal a series of experiments carried out by themselves to determine whether or not staple concentrated Decoctions and Infusions could be manufactured from which satisfactory Decoctions and Infusions could subsequently be

made. They were convinced that such products could in almost every instance be manufactured with the addition after preparation of only sufficient alcohol to preserve them—in some cases this addition not being necessary, and that the resulting Decoctions and Infusions were very pleasant, palatable and active, in fact more so than when the extemporaneous preparations of these products was hurriedly or carelessly carried out. Processes were given for those drugs usually exhibited in these forms.

A new Ergot preparation known as Clavin has been marketed by a German firm which they claim is perfectly harmless, soluble in water and possessing strong action on the uterus. The constituents of Ergot—Sphacetic Acid and Sphacelatoxin—which cause Gangrene and Cornutine which produces Tetanus, are water insoluble, and therefore, not present in Clavin.

It is claimed that Calomel and Soda form, when exposed to sunlight, a soluble Mercury compound, which is poisonous, and the careful preservation of this combination is therefore recommended.

EMULSIFICATION OF MENTHOL BY TR. QUILLAJA.

As the result of an extensive investigation, Prof. Sayres believes that green Gelsemium is more active than dried, but their preparations are equal in affect and that what is now termed Gelsemine is not an alkaloid, but a combination of two alkaloids not yet separated or named.

Panchaud condemns the use of Magnesium Oxide in the preparation of Fluidextract of Cascara, claiming that it forms with Oxymethyl-anthraquinone, a Magnesium Salt difficultly soluble in alcohol, thereby depriving the product partly of its activity. This, as mentioned by another writer, is attacking an almost established Pharmaceutical fact and calls for unmistakable proof.

A novel method of preparing Mercurous Iodide is proposed by Szilard. The Mercury is disintegrated by violent shaking with Chloroform, after which the Iodine dissolved in much Chloroform is added. Reaction at once takes place, the salt is precipitated and can be removed and dried in the dark.

In the new method of the assay by Gluscose by Glasmann, the Glucose is precipitated with Myer's reagent or with Mercuric Cyanide solution, the precipitated Mercury being dissolved in Nitric Acid and determined in the usual manner by titration with Ammonium Sulphocyanate, using Ferric Alum as indicator and the percentage purity of the Glucose calculated from the amount of Mercury precipitated.

Liquor Cresolis Compound—According to one writer's experience the Cresol, Linseed Oil, Potassium Hydroxide and water should be allowed to stand for several days before the remainder of the water is

added in order to insure complete saponification; also that the addition of from five to ten per cent. of Glycerine renders the Liquor miscible with water.

The incompatibility of Acacia with many substances according to Pinchback is caused by the liberation of oxygen from oxydase present. He recommends the destruction of this disturbing constituent by sterilization, by heating the mucilage of Acacia to 100° C. for an hour, as the heating does not affect the emulsifying power of the Acacia.

Ointments—Kuester mentions that Diachylon Ointment should never be kept more than six weeks, as decomposition results. No mention, however, is made of the decomposition products. Blanchi contributes a method for the preparation of Iodine Ointment using the Iodo-oleates. The alcoholic solution of the Iodine is shaken with three parts of Oleic Acid. The alcohol is evaporated at a low temperature and the residue heated in a closed bottle to 100° C. for some hours before being mixed with ointment base. Swan recommends the use of wool fat two parts, hard paraffine two parts and soft paraffine (melting point 36-39° C.) six parts as a base for Phenol Ointment instead of White Petrolatum.

Mention should be made of the attention and work which is being devoted to the oxygen liberating preparations. Their value depends upon the presence of either peroxides and per-borates. The peroxide, usually that of Calcium or Zinc liberates first Hydrogen Dioxide, which in turn furnishes active oxygen, while the peroxide, usually that of Sodium, liberates active oxygen upon coming into contact with water; and is, therefore, the more desirable. This property of the peroxides and the per-borate is taken advantage of in the preparations of tooth powders, antiseptic powders, etc., with gratifying results.

From a series of experiments Sawjalow pronounces Chymosin, formerly considered the milk curdling ferment found in Pepsin, to be identical with Pepsin, or in other words, that Pepsin itself possesses the property of curdling milk. Blauvelt recommends the use of Pepsin, as an excipient for pill masses into which it is desired to incorporate Creosote, volatile oils or oily extracts, the Pepsin being less objectionable and more efficacious than soap or the other excipients so far employed.

Besides the well known adulterant of Saffron-Borax Nitrates are now added, since they produce the deflagration characteristic of Crocus. To detect nitrates treat a small piece of suspected saffron with water on a porcelain plate, add a little Sulphuric Acid and when the discoloration caused by the action of the acid on the die stuff has faded, remove the saffron and add a crystal of Diphenylamine. If nitrates are present a blue coloration will develop.

It is claimed that Compound Tincture of Cardamon is incompatible with Strychnine solutions, the tannate of the alkaloid being precipitated

with the oxide, subcarbonate and subnitrate of Bismuth, or with Sodium bromides as these salts precipitate the coloring matter of the tincture.

Also that satisfactory resinous tinctures, such as Tinctures of Myrrh, Gambir or Opium, may be prepared by percolation if layers of sand be interposed between successive portions of the drug in packing, as more surface is thereby exposed to the solvent.

In Iodometric determinations, Benzine has been found a serviceable indicator, being colored blue by excess of Iodine. Another new indicator is a decoction of Red Cabbage. The cabbage—not the boarding house variety—is cut fine, boiled with water to a small volume, filtered if necessary, and alcohol added as a preservative. Is red with acid and green with alkalies.

Several papers have appeared during the year in which caution is advised in dispensing alkaloidal salt solutions in which aromatic waters are used, as it is claimed that the alkaloids are precipitated by the alkali present in aromatic waters from the method of their preparation.

Among the many recorded discoveries of the year directly affecting Pharmacy, might mention as the most important, the utilization of the nitrogen of the air in the production of Nitric Acid, the acid now being made in this way in Sweden, and the partial synthesis of albumen by Fischer.

Your committee would not feel justified in closing this report without even at the risk of encroaching on the province of your Adulteration Committee, calling attention with pride to the publication, over the names of prominent physicians, scientists and pharmacists of many papers refuting the reckless charges by many of indiscriminate sophistication and adulteration by pharmacists, which if true would indicate a low moral tone in our profession.

Dr. L. F. Kebler concludes after an extensive examination of chemicals that gross and deliberate adulterations do not amount to 1 per cent; that the amount of chemicals which do not comply with the standards under which they are sold, including all hands except retailers approximates 25 per cent., while published reports indicate that retailers' chemicals fail to comply with the professed standards under which they are sold to a larger extent than obtains in all other hands combined.

Geo. C. Diekman, Professor of Dispensing Pharmacy in Columbia University, and a very prominent member of the New York Board of Pharmacy, collected from Pharmacists in and around New York more than 2000 samples of drugs and chemicals, 87.37 per cent of which were found by analysis to be standard. We wish to quote from a paper published by a prominent physician as follows;

"Relation of two Professions. The modern Physician can no more take time to do his own pharmacy in the old fashioned way than the

modern farmer can with sickle and flail compete with the modern reaping and threshing machines. Nor do I believe there is any quarrel between the fair and honorable men in either profession, and my personal relations with the druggists with whom I have done business have been on the whole so satisfactory that I really feel that I would cheerfully pay my admission into the museum to gaze upon one of the greedy conscienceless substitutes that we hear so much about."

In conclusion we beg to express our appreciation of the assistance of our many and able Pharmaceutical Journals and of other friends, in making this report what it is, and to thank you for your kind attention.

Respectfully submitted,

E. F. KELLY,
Chairman Committee on Pharmacy.

Mr. DUNNING: There is just one point I would like to discuss: Mr. Kelly's mention of some one suggesting that in all aromatic water there is alkali present. If the preparation is made according to the new Pharmacopoeia there should not be any present because the precipitate Calcium Phosphate is direct and there is no alkali in that. The fact that a great many people use Magnesium Carbonate would cause some difficulty with the alkaloids. I remember experimenting some years ago with precipitate Calcium Phosphate. There is a slight amount of soluble matter, particularly soluble phosphates in the precipitate Calcium Phosphates which often causes difficulty in mixing with different chemical solutions, and the way to avoid that, and the best way, in my opinion, to make an aromatic water, is to simply shake the oil with the water. Possibly the best way, and the one I used, is to pour the water on a piece of filtering paper, tear it into fine pieces, put it into a jug or bottle, and pour warm water on it to loosen it up a little bit, you might say, and then bring the volume to the proper amount. In that case there is nothing in solution except the oil. There is no agent like precipitate Calcium Phosphate or Magnesium Carbonate, having a very small amount of soluble matter present, causing difficulty afterwards. I remember a prescription that I had difficulty with, that cost some little money. We had a prescription—I think it was for a half ounce of Diuretin, costing \$1.75 an ounce, and six ounces Peppermint

water. The Peppermint water was made by using precipitate Calcium Phosphate, and in dissolving the Diuretin we got a very undesirable precipitate and had to throw the whole thing away—eighty cents thrown into the sink. So, after thinking it over, I made up some Peppermint water, simply using oiled filtering paper and water, and I did not get any precipitate out of the same bottle I had used before, so that was 80 cents saved as I did not have to throw it away.

Mr. MORGAN: As a matter of fact I never understood why the Pharmacopoeia abandoned the cotton method.

Mr. DUNNING: The cotton method is good.

Mr. MORGAN: The best we ever had.

Mr. DUNNING: You cannot get pure precipitate Calcium Phosphate on the market that does not contain at least a trace of soluble matter. The best insoluble agent I know of is the Magnesium Silicate and particularly the purified Magnesium Silicate.

I think the best method is either the cotton or the filtered paper.

There is one thing I would like to call attention to, which is mentioned in this report: The tannin in compound Tincture of Cardamom causing precipitation of Alkaloid Strychnine. I had a prescription a year or so ago for infusing Digitalis and Strychnine Sulphate, and after standing a little while I am sorry to say it went out. Precipitate then was better. The new Pharmacopoeia prescribes using Cinnamon water in place of Cinnamon Bark. We used to use the Cinnamon Bark, the Digitalis and water; now simply Cinnamon water and Digitalis leaves and the requisite amount of water. I avoided this difficulty, after I had learned there was a difficulty, by making up the infusion of Digitalis and not using the bark but the oil for the flavoring agent. The Digitalis leaves contain no tannin. And another thing that struck me forcibly was that I was always under the impression that it was the Cinnamon Bark which gave color to the infusion of Digitalis, or at least gave some color. I found by making an infusion of Cinnamon Bark

you do not get any color. I thought in making up this infusion that having left out the Cinnamon Bark, I would have to use a little caramel to make up the color, so I made an infusion of Cinnamon Bark and some time after found no color extracted.

One other thing: The Peroxides that are used on the market. I have had some experience with Sodium Peroxide and it keeps very badly. It soon is converted into the Sodium Hydroxide and is of no value. Any preparation, any mixture, for instance like a tooth powder, attempting to use Sodium Peroxide would soon be converted into the ordinary Alkali Sodium Hydroxide. I think there is a tooth powder on the market—McKesson & Robbins'—in which is used the Calcium Peroxide.

Mr. SCHULZE: In regard to the medicated waters: We have been using for several years now the paper pulp which of course is what Mr. Dunning refers to as "Filtering Paper." We cut up the paper into small pieces and heat it with water, and then add oil, then additional water, and leave that stand in that way in the bottle, and simply filter as we require it for the shelf bottle. We find we get much better results, better flavored water than otherwise, better than even the cotton method, because the amount of oil is not absorbed as it is when it stands. In my experience I have found the paper pulp method to be the best.

Mr. MORGAN: In regard to the cotton method: The great trouble was that very few druggists had the proper funnel. I used to use a very large funnel and got the water by drops; plenty of time is needed, but it is certainly very satisfactory.

Mr. HEUISLER: Is the filtering paper free from water soluble matter?

Mr. DUNNING: The best is entirely free.

Mr. HEUISLER: Even with that method and a bad filtering paper you would be apt to precipitate alkaloids.

Mr. DUNNING: I wish to make one remark about alkaloids. It seems to me I have noted in the journals and in remarks at Pharmaceutical meetings, at various times, a great

number of assertions in regard to the precipitation of alkaloids that are not true. For instance, as soon as a man that has some knowledge of the incompatibilities of chemical substances and alkaloids, sees it in a prescription, he says, "That's incompatible, that prescription should not be put up." Take one of the simplest ones, the bromides and the alkaloidal salts. There are very few cases, in my experience, where you see bromides and alkaloidal salts prescribed together, that there will be any precipitation for the simple reason that there are not sufficient alkaloidal salts present there when converted into the ordinary insoluble salt like the bromide to be thrown out. In other words that there is such a small quantity of this slightly soluble alkaloid bromide formed that it remains in solution, and is not precipitated unless you have a large quantity, a very concentrated solution, rather, of the precipitating agent. I mean by that; if you have an almost saturated solution of a bromide you can put scarcely any of an alkaloid in it.

I might remark too, that codeine is one of the most easily precipitated alkaloids; you have more of codeine alkaloid present in a solution, than of strychnine or some other alkaloid.

Mr. MORGAN: Do you not think if the codeine, especially if the sulphate used is put in solution first, it sometimes stays in solution better?

Mr. DUNNING: As long as this is rather hard to illustrate in a conversation, as long as I have attempted it I would like to make myself clear.

You can take, say, a prescription calling for potassium iodide, 2 dr. 14 oz. solution, and a grain of strychnine sulphate, and dissolve separately; there will not be any precipitation because the amount of strychnine iodide formed is soluble in this solution of potassium iodide of this weak strength. If, on the other hand, you take a grain of Strychnine in an ounce of Potassium Iodide and enough water to make two ounces, the Strychnine will be precipitated out. And to complete this illustration, Strychnine Iodide is more soluble in plain water,

much more soluble than it is in a solution of Potassium Iodide. I hope you understand what I mean, that the Strychnine Iodide formed would be more soluble in water containing no excess of Potassium Iodide than it is in the water containing Potassium Iodide. I have looked into that thing pretty thoroughly because—well, I expect, primarily—I was caught up several times. I have looked at a prescription and have said, "That is incompatible, that is not a good prescription," and have sent downstairs to Mr. Westcott, possibly, and he might have said, "Go ahead with it," or he might have called up the physician, but finally we have had to go ahead and put it up and it has resulted alright; we have put it up and gotten a clear solution. I think that is probably the reason I have noticed that those incompatibles do not always pan out on account of having sufficient sulphate after forming the insoluble salt.

Mr. MORGAN: I believe it is very often a case of a little learning is a dangerous thing, and gets you in trouble with the doctor when you talk about incompatibility.

Mr. DUNNING: I do not find that there are many incompatibilities in prescriptions if you work them right. I often find another thing: that an inexperienced man will put up a prescription sometimes that an experienced man cannot put up. The man who thinks he has some knowledge usually studies a prescription and says to himself, "Now this prescription scientifically should not be put up in this manner," but often I have turned such a prescription over to an inexperienced man and he has put it up and it has come out alright.

CHAIRMAN: If there is no further discussion on this report we will now have a paper from Mr. J. C. Wolf on the preparation of Attar of Rose.

Mr. Wolf then read as follows:

THE PREPARATION OF ATTAR OF ROSE.

In the Oil or Attar of Rose industry Bulgaria leads the world; notwithstanding the fact that roses are and have been cultivated for this purpose in Persia, India, Germany, and the Maritime Alps. In Southern

France, particularly in Cannes and Grasse, the Provence Rose is grown quite extensively, from which is procured an Attar of very fair quality, but this flower is now mainly used for the preparation of Pomade and Rosewater,

When the Russo-Turkish war ended in 1878, Bulgaria was separated from Turkey, and the Turkish government realizing the loss to its revenues from this provincial source, spent thousands of dollars in trying to transplant the "Kazanlik Rose" to Asia Minor. The plants thrived and yielded beautiful flowers, which however, when distilled, failed to furnish a fine grade Attar, and so the infant industry had to be abandoned.

Kazanlik is the great rose-bearing district of Bulgaria. Here, the very atmosphere is heavily laden with the scent of roses, the landscape dominated by their beautiful coloring, and the people whose daily living swings round the pestals of the rose, are among the happiest and most thrifty of Southern Europe.

This rose-bearing region has an area of about twenty-four hundred square miles, and extends along the southern slopes of the Balkan Mountains, comprising within itself the whole branch range known as the Little Balkans. Eight counties are included in this district, which is the one that suffered most severely during the Bulgarian atrocities in 1876.

At the harvesting time, the whole population, men, women and children may be found at day-break in holiday attire gathering the flowers. All roads seem to lead to the rose fields, and from every direction going and coming are groups of boys and girls. Many of the girls are seen barefoot, others in sandals bound with thongs around their ankles, and still others with heavy sheepskin shoes. All, however, are attired in gorgeous skirts with fancy stitching of blue and red, and wearing aprons of gay homespun, edged with handknit lace. Across their shoulders are balanced wooden yokes, from either end of which swing the ozier baskets that are to be filled with petals, while on their heads are bannerlike kerchiefs, held in place with bunches of roses tucked above one ear. The men are mainly clad in homespun snowwhite shirts, finely embroidered sleeveless vests and tight-fitting white woolen trousers.

Averaging about three hundred roses to the pound, the yield of these rose fields is estimated at from 20 to 25 million pounds annually, the total yield of oil varying yearly according to climatic conditions. Eighty thousand ounces were produced during the 1905 season, which is about ten per cent short of the usual production.

Two varieties of roses are grown in Bulgaria for Attar purposes—the White Musk Rose, and the half double pale pink blossom of the variety known as *Rosa Damascena*, this latter kind affording much the richer odor and better quality of oil. The planting of a rose garden is similar to a vineyard. After the ground has first been well tilled and enriched, trenches are made in rows about a yard and a half apart, and a

foot and a half in depth and width. At the bottom of these trenches is spread soft earth, and into this are set rose roots and stalks, taken from old bushes. This "setting out" process is generally carried on during the Spring of the year when showers abound.

After being transplanted the little bushes soon take root, and in a few weeks send up their soft green shoots, which within a year, become about a foot in height. During the second year they grow another foot and yield a few blossoms.

The first crop worth gathering, however, is during the third year, although the bushes do not attain their full growth until the fifth season. Then, they reach a height of about six feet, the bushes forming thick composite rows, and yield very rich crops for a period of about twenty or twenty-five years, after which the old growth is removed and the gardens reset.

These rose gardens require constant care; it being necessary to have them hoed at least three times a year, while in the Autumn the roots are banked with earth to protect them from the Winter's cold. On the return of Spring the earth is thrown off and the bushes pruned, while every other year the ground must be enriched. If a drought occurs during the Summer, the plants are watered very profusely, the water, at times being carried from great distances to the rose fields, in large buckets suspended from yokes across the shoulders of the men. These rose bushes yield but one crop a year; the harvest beginning about the middle of May and lasting for a period of from fifteen to thirty days, according as the weather is dry and hot, or cool and rainy.

The distillation is begun with the first gathering, and is conducted during the entire harvest. The stills, of which there are some thirteen thousand in use, are of very simple design, and are those practically used for the last fifty years. They consist, as a rule, of a tinned copper boiler, narrowed at the top to a neck, on which is fixed a spherical head-piece with a tube on one side. To this is attached the condensing tube that slopes down and passes through the condenser, which is usually a large barrel into which cold water is constantly running.

These boilers generally have a capacity of about thirty gallons. In distilling the roses, from twenty to twenty-five pounds are put into the still, and then from fifteen to twenty gallons of water thus filling the boiler about three-quarters full. This done, the head piece and condensing tube are tightly attached, the fire started beneath the boiler, and the distilling commenced. This is carried on until about five gallons of Rosewater has been extracted from each boiler. The vessels are then emptied, cleansed with pure water, and the same process repeated until all the morning gathered flowers have been distilled.

Now the Rosewater extracted during the first distillation is redistilled in the same manner, using about one hundred and thirty pounds

at a time, from which is obtained thirty to thirty-five pounds of second Rosewater. This doubly-distilled water is extremely strong in odor and very turbid in appearance, being full of tiny yellow-white globules. As the Rosewater is led into long-neck bottles, these globules, which are the Attar of Rose, gather on top, and then are skimmed off and put into separate containers. For the purpose of separating the oil and water, little cone-like spoons are used, having a perforation in the bottom, that permits the water to run off, but not the oil.

Most of the roses are distilled by the villagers themselves in the town near which they are grown. When, however, the means of transportation and communication improve, it will then be possible to centralize the whole distillation to a few places, establishing large steam distilleries, such as are used in Cannes, Grasse and Leipzig. At present the individual village distillation is cheapest.

Here as elsewhere, however, commercialism has made its entry. Until forty years ago the peasants knew nothing about adulteration, and the Attar of Rose industry was ideal in its purity. A change came, though, in the wake of the jobbers, who used to come from Constantinople to buy the oil for exportation. While buying it in the pure state, they soon began to adulterate it with Geranium Oil, which is made in India from Geranium Grass and sells in Constantinople for about ten cents an ounce. They found this method of adulteration so profitable, that in order to use a larger percentage of the adulterant, and at the same time render it less easy of detection, their next step was to import the crude oil direct from Constantinople, and in the presence of the growers re-distill and refine it into Rosewater and rose flowers, thus removing its heavy and vegetable odor.

The peasants, in many instances, took notice of this, and soon learned to help themselves; while the peddlers started regular factories for the express purpose of refining the Geranium Oil, and selling it to the villagers for purposes of adulteration.

Fifteen years ago the Bulgarian Government appreciating the harm that was being wrought, prohibited the importation of this Geranium Oil, but instead of preventing it, it has encouraged a lot of smugglers, who do a very thriving business. Bulgaria has also passed a law by which all dealers are obliged to have their cans sealed by the government authorities before exportation. Unfortunately, this simply proves that the goods were canned in Bulgaria, while not guaranteeing the purity of the product.

J. CARLTON WOLF.

April, 1906.

CHAIRMAN: We will now hear Mr. Dunning's paper on Extinguishing Agent for Mercury.

Mr. Dunning then read as follows :

AN EXTINGUISHING AGENT FOR MERCURY.

BY H. A. B. DUNNING, BALTIMORE, MD.

It has been the writer's doubtful pleasure to receive quite frequently orders for extemporaneous mixtures of metallic mercury with various ointment and oil bases.

About the first combination of this character was a preparation ordered by a prominent physician for "Oleum Cineri," with formula attached, as follows :

Lanolin.....8 Gm.
Rub with chloroform to emulsify; continue trituration until chloroform is evaporated. While still fluid, add
Metallic Mercury.....16 Gm.
Triturate until mercury is extinguished.

This proved to be a rapid method for extinguishing mercury extemporaneously, as compared with the usual way; with a small quantity of oleate of mercury.

Thereafter the writer made use of hydrous lanolin thinned with a little oil for extinguishing mercury before mixing with the bulk of ointment base, and found the method quite satisfactory.

Another formula, coming from abroad, of the same character, as the previous one, is the following :

"Gray Oil."

Mercury and lanolin, equal parts, are triturated until the mercury is thoroughly and finely distributed.

Six parts of the above mixture are triturated with four parts olive oil.

This formula was supposed to produce a freely flowing liquid.

After experimenting for some time with the above formula, the writer was able to produce only a semi-solid preparation.

About a year later, the demand for gray oil became so insistant that it was necessary to originate a satisfactory formula for it. The following formula, which represents the strength of mercury in the original formula, answers the requirements :

Mercury.....	15	Gm.
Lanum (anhydrous).....	5	Gm.
Olive Oil.....	30	Gm.

Melt the lanum and pour into a warm mortar; wait until the lanum has cooled nearly to the congealing point, but is still liquid, add the mercury, and triturate thoroughly for about five minutes, or longer if necessary, and then add the olive oil gradually with constant stirring.

In Memoriam

AUGUST SCHRADER
HENRY S. REAY
CHARLES SCHMIDT
A. O. PILSON

The ease and rapidity with which mercury is extinguished by the above method cannot be compared with any other extemporaneous process within the writer's knowledge.

There is no doubt that mercury is easily extinguished by anhydrous lanum, using the above-described method, and further, the mercury is in a fine state of division, as was proven by examination under the microscope, using some of the extemporaneous ointments, as 50 per cent. mercury in cold cream, for this purpose.

Judging from the appearance of some lots of 50-per cent. ointment of mercury sent out by manufacturers, this suggestion might be of value to them.

The writer feels sure that with machinery, and in making large quantities of the ointment, the amount of the anhydrous lanum could be greatly reduced.

The Chairman next called for Report of Committee on Deceased Members.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DECEASED MEMBERS.

*To the Members of the
Maryland Pharmaceutical Association,*

This committee on deceased members begs leave to report as follows: We regret very much to report the death of four of our members since our last annual meeting, H. S. Reay, Chas. Schmidt, Aug. Schrader and A. C. Pilson.

Whereas, in the providence of Almighty God, the hand of Death has removed from our membership during the past year our brothers. H. S. Reay, Chas. Schmidt, Aug. Schrader and A. C. Pilson.

Resolved, That in their death this Association has lost members who were most highly esteemed, as they were men of men all through life and left no known enemies, but we recognize in it the hand of a higher power and in subjection to the will of the Most High.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the relatives of these departed members, and that it be printed in the proceedings of this association.

Committee on Deceased Members.

OWEN C. SMITH.

(Mr. Smith read the following clipping in reference to Mr. Reay).

DR. HENRY S. REAY.

Dr. Henry S. Reay died at the Maryland University Hospital after an operation for appendicitis and a complication of other ailments.

Dr. Reay was born in England 65 years ago, but came to this country when a child. Some years ago he was in the drug business in the firm of Stewart & Reay, at Hanover and Camden Streets. For 20 years he made his home in Pennsylvania, where he was in the paint business. Until about a year ago he kept a retail drug store at the corner of Twenty-fifth street and York road. He was a member of Progressive Castle, No. 20, of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, and also of the Masons.

He leaves a widow, Mrs. Mary V. Reay, and four children—William A. Reay, of Hampton, Va.; Mrs. B. F. Evans, of Berwick, Pa.; Miss Bessie Reay and J. Stewart Reay, both of Baltimore.

Mr. SCHULZE: Having been closely acquainted and connected with Mr. August Schrader, I feel that I should say a few words this morning in this connection. Mr. Schrader, as those of us know who met him in the Association meetings, was very active in them for several years, had been, I think, almost from the organization of the association. He was a German by birth and for that reason at times did not take as active a part as he might have, had he had more perfect control of our language. He was always ready and willing to do whatever the association demanded, and attended the meetings, I suppose, from the time of his connection with the association until his death, with the exception possibly of two or three. He was a man that stood in high esteem in the community in which he lived. His place of business was about a mile or mile and a half from my location, and he was always on the most intimate and friendly terms with all his competitors, and always took the greatest interest in the advancement of pharmacy. He has read at our meetings several very interesting and profitable papers during his membership with us. He was in the most perfect health last year, although not with us, and was in perfect health up until ten days perhaps, before

his death, when, on a Sunday afternoon he took an outing with his family and contracted a cold which developed into Pneumonia and resulted in his death.

It is to my mind a striking illustration of what Knox, the poet, has set forth in his poem that life is indeed a brief thing, and that at times when we feel highly elated over our accomplishments, and are puffed up with pride, no doubt, it is well to ponder on the words of Knox :

“ O why should the spirit of mortal be proud ?
Like a fast flying meteor, a swift speeding cloud,
A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave,
Man passes from earth to rest in the grave.”

Mr. DUNNING : I do not think I am the proper one to make a talk in reference to the death of Mr. Charles Schmidt at all, but I do not think we could let it pass in this association without listening to some few words in reference to him. I think maybe Mr. Kelly would like to address us in reference to Mr. Schmidt.

— Dr. KELLY : In referring to the death of Mr. Schmidt I feel almost as I would in referring to the death of a brother. Everybody knows the esteem in which his business associates held him, in fact something more than esteem, but I must beg to be excused from making any further remarks other than to say I think he was an example in some ways of an ideal man. He made his mistakes, no doubt, as we all do, but those thrown in close contact with him found him to be a man whose principles, whose belief, whose religion, was an actual, every day fact, not something drawn upon on Sundays or on state occasions, for show, but he had a helping hand for every man in the place. Of course in a big business in which he held such a responsible position, his influence was very strongly felt by all the employees. He took a personal interest in every employee. He did more for their comfort, he looked after them more, than any one else connected with the establishment; of course it came more directly under his supervision.

In regard to his associations with this body, I do not know so much about this, being a new member and never having

attended any meetings before. In the Alumni Association of the College of Pharmacy, however, his influence was as strong and effective as any other man's, possibly more so, because he did more for re-organization of the association than any other man did.

I should think this association would realize that in his death they lost an extremely valuable member, a man who was personally liked by every one in the association, particularly by those who knew him well.

Mr. HENRY: I want to say, as a traveling man, in regard to Mr. Pilson, that I visited him for some fifteen years, and while he was, as we all are, different from the other man, I never in my life met a more consistent man so far as his general attitude of courtesy towards the traveling man was concerned. He would have his troubles and worries occasionally depicted upon his face, but his greeting would always be accompanied by a smile. This is not only my experience but the experience of other travelling men as well. While he was a man that kept right down to his business, he scarcely ever left it, he was a perfectly natural man and loved just those things that other men love. He loved physical exercise and has oftentimes spoken about athletics to me. He was a lover of nature. He wanted eventually to have a farm of his own; that was one of his ideals, and one to which he looked forward with a great deal of pleasure.

His was a very happy disposition, and travelling men and customers alike all testify to the admirable qualities he possessed.

CHAIRMAN: Is there any unfinished business before the association?

SECRETARY: Mr. Chairman, I have here the report of the Committee on Laws which arrived by this morning's mail. This is now in order as unfinished business.

June 18, 1906.

MR. M. A. TOULSON,

President Maryland State Association.

My Dear Sir:

Your Committee on Laws has not done very much the past year; but I think the By-Laws should be amended so that hereafter Active Members should be registered druggists. I regret very much that I cannot attend the meeting this year, but am too busy. Hope you will have a good time.

Respectfully,

J. E. HENRY.

This report is open for discussion, but, I move you, Mr. Chairman, as the hour is growing late, and there is a trolley ride to Hagerstown this afternoon, that discussion of this report be deferred until this evening's session.

(The motion was seconded and carried).

(There being no further business the meeting was adjourned).



THIRD SESSION.

Braddock Heights, Maryland, June 20, 1906.

(The meeting was called to order at 8.30 P. M.)

(The Secretary read the minutes of the previous session, and same were approved).

CHAIRMAN: Next is the Report of Committee on Trade Interests. Mr. Westcott, the chairman of the committee, will please make his report.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TRADE INTERESTS.

The practice of Pharmacy, combining as it does both professional and commercial features must demand of the Pharmacist something more than is required to conduct an ordinary business, which, being entirely commercial depends only upon the commercial wisdom and foresight of its promoter for success. The man who engages in pharmacy at the present day, however, must not only be qualified to uphold the professional or scientific side of his calling, but must also pay sufficient attention to the commercial side to insure the financial success of his business.

In dealing with the commercial features of pharmacy, it is well to bear in mind that we have the strictly commercial, including those sundry articles of merchandise included in our stock which require no special skill in handling, and in addition we have the commercial side of professional pharmacy which includes pricing and selling the products of the laboratory and prescription department.

It is in these departments that we look for our best profit and we would urge against the extreme foolishness of cutting prices in this line of legitimate medicines, which should, and of necessity must, bear a good profit. There is nothing to gain and everything to lose by so doing. Ordinary commercial laws do not apply here, for the features of this business are peculiar to itself. In the first place, special education is required to conduct this part of the business successfully, and the constantly advancing standard of pharmaceutical education in the colleges and the increased requirements for registration by the pharmacy boards are in themselves sufficient evidence of the importance and responsibility of the work the pharmacist has to do. Then there is necessary special skill only to be acquired by long experience, and in

addition to these, consideration must be had of the time required, in itself often the greatest item of expense in many pharmaceutical operations. All these things must be figured in the cost of this class of medicines and in many cases the cost of material is only incidental and of little importance. The man therefore, who conducts the commercial affairs of his pharmaceutical department on ordinary commercial lines, not only fails to realize the importance of his work, but loses his best opportunity for increased profits.

The Dispensing department being the most profitable, as well as the most important, should receive our best attention, and any movement which has for its object the increased use of the preparations of our laboratories, should appeal to us. For this reason we think that druggists should be especially interested in the efforts which are being made by the section on Chemistry and Pharmacy of the American Medical Association to influence physicians against the use of many of those secret proprietary preparations which are introduced and advertised to the physician, and to educate him along the line of pharmacopoeial and National Formulary preparations. The druggist has, undoubtedly, suffered by having to carry in stock innumerable ready made remedies for whose existence there is apparently no valid reason except that they make money for the owner. They certainly do not add to the profit of the dealer or to the professional reputation of the prescriber. There is no doubt that the doctors are thoroughly aroused on this question of proprietary medicines. It is a subject that is being discussed in the journals and talked over in the medical societies, and it seems evident that a reaction is going on against the extensive prescribing of ready prepared medicines and that there is a tendency to a greater dependence upon the more ethical preparations of the Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary. The druggist should not fail to take advantage of this opportunity to meet the doctor on a better footing, pay less attention to patent medicines which, at best, are the source of very little profit for the retailer, and more to the development of a business on more professional lines. If the doctor becomes more ethical, it is natural for him to expect the druggist to measure up to the new conditions.

One of the greatest moves towards the harmonious relation of physician and druggist would be the elimination of those twin evils, dispensing by physicians and counter prescribing by druggists. The business of the pharmacist has, no doubt, suffered greatly by the dispensing of his own medicines by the doctor, and on the other hand, the doctor has just cause to complain of indiscriminate counter prescribing by druggists. Both are wrong and the druggist should realize that he is no more competent to diagnose and treat disease than the doctor is to compound and dispense medicines. These matters are being agitated and we notice that they have been taken up by some of the local branches of the American Pharmaceutical Association as well as by the

American Medical Association and working together a great improvement may be hoped for along these lines.

The character and appearance of your store is a matter deserving of careful study. The class of goods oftentimes displayed in the show windows and most conspicuous in the store are such as detract from the dignity of the establishment, and a clean, dignified, ethical appearing store is, no doubt, desirable from a commercial as well as professional point of view. The better class of trade is not attracted so much by the number and character of the signs pasted on the windows, as by the reputation of the store for reliability, complete stock and fair dealing.

Of the questions which affect the business on its strictly commercial side, probably the one that is foremost, is that of price cutting on advertised medicines. These goods which require no skill or experience to sell, are subject to the ordinary commercial laws, and in this intensely commercial age, it is not surprising that competition and department store methods have resulted in a demoralization of the business from which it seems almost impossible to recover.

A new phase of the patent medicine question has developed during the past year by the crusade of certain of our leading journals against this class of proprietary medicines. To what extent the sale of these remedies has been affected by this campaign of exposure we are unable to state.

Of more interest we think are the many other articles that go to make up that part of our stock which is sold on purely commercial lines, and the buying, pricing, caring for and selling these goods is a matter of much detail and one which requires most careful attention if the standard of the business is to be maintained and the expected profit be made to show at the end of the year. The matter of buying is probably the most important of these and the one worthy of most study. If goods are bought right, they can be sold right, and on the other hand, we are greatly handicapped if we have not bought our goods to advantage and our competitors have. It is important to keep up our stock and not to overstock, but what goods to buy in quantity and what to buy sparingly are questions that must be answered largely, by the individual stores, as the kind and character of business varies so widely in different locations. As a general rule, it pays to buy any line of goods in quantity if they can be turned over in a reasonable time, but if the interest on the money invested amounts to your discount before the goods are sold, it certainly does not, and that money would have been better employed in discounting some of your other bills.

As an instance of a line of goods that can be bought at a large saving and which, as a rule, are fairly stable, we would cite chemicals. A saving of from 15 to 20 per cent. on these goods is not unusual if

bought in fair quantities and in the best markets. Another line on which the quantity discount is attractive is rubber goods, but this is a line that should be bought most carefully and with due attention to the amount of sales on the different items, else, the profit will be lost in spoiled and deteriorated goods.

In conducting a business on the high plane that we would recommend, price alone will not govern in buying, but quality is of first consideration. Cheap goods will have no place in a strictly high-class store and our customers will prefer, in most cases, to pay us a higher price for goods that we can conscientiously recommend.

The pricing of goods is a matter that requires good judgment, for it is here that you can damage your business by charging too much or jeopardize the chances of a dividend by charging too little. It must be borne in mind that the expenses of an ordinary drug business will not fall below 20 per cent. and may run to 25 per cent. of the amount of the gross sales, and the goods must be marked to cover this expense and an added profit besides. Of course, all goods will not bear the same proportion of profit, some must be sold very close, even at an actual loss in order to meet competition, and some may pay a large return, but it should be looked out for that the average shows a safe margin above the expense of doing business. The selling of goods calls for those qualities of polite attention, patience and gentlemanly bearing that we are all supposed to possess in greater or less degree, but there is one feature of the selling department that sometimes tries these qualities to the utmost. We refer to the return of goods by our patrons. There can be no objection whatever, to taking back ordinary goods in original packages if in good condition, and it is good business policy to do it willingly and cheerfully, but those articles which are sold for the sick room such as bed pans, urinals, syringes, etc., should not for obvious reasons, be received back in stock and again sold to unsuspecting patrons. It is not only treating these customers badly to sell them sick room appliances that we do not know to be first hand, but it cannot fail to make a bad impression, even on those who make the return, and if again in need, they may hesitate to buy where they know that goods are sometimes taken back from sick rooms. If all dealers in these goods would make it a positive rule to refuse to take back these sick room articles, the public would after a while, become educated to the fact, and cease to make the demand.

With careful attention to these details of buying, pricing, selling, etc., and a proper appreciation of the commercial affairs of our pharmaceutical department, we may hope to reach that height of prosperity that is associated in the mind of the layman with every successful drug business, unfortunately, those of us who are in a position to know best are forced to realize that there is no fortune in the business, but it is a

business that has many good features, and one deserving of our loyalty and best efforts at all times for its elevation and advancement.

In conclusion, we would call attention to the subject that has been offered for discussion by the committee on commercial interests of the American Pharmaceutical Association, to the various state associations. The query is as follows :

" Is greater use and consequent greater sale of Pharmacopoeial and National Formulary preparations and products really desirable from a strictly commercial point of view, and if so, how can this be brought about." To the first part of this question, there can seem to be but one answer and in the affirmative.

The whole question is open to discussion, however, and the views and suggestions of the members are earnestly requested.

J. W. WESTCOTT, *Chairman.*

Mr. WESTCOTT: The Committee on Trade Interests being composed of both city and county members, it was not possible for us to get together on a single report, and for that reason we have this report of the city side, and also a very interesting paper contributed by Mr. Forman, one of the county members, which Mr. Keating has kindly consented to read.

(Mr. Keating then read as follows :

Centreville, Md., June, 1906.

Mr. President and Members of the Association :

As a member of the committee on Trade Interests, I beg leave to submit the following brief articles, the subject is surely one of the greatest importance and should be discussed from various standpoints. For my part in this matter I must be content with the subject from a purely practical and financial view. Certainly there are questions in which we all are deeply interested, and anything which may throw light thereon should be well considered. In these days of rapid trend towards higher education and the requirements of greater Professional Skill an old man in the business must admit, that our young men of today enter business fresh from college much better equipped than in the past, with that advantage, why is it that greater success is not ours? After a long time in the business, covering nearly 34 years, by observation as well as experience I am led to believe that the reasons are many and the want of education is not the chief. Too frequently do we hear of the long weary hours of service required; that is a matter which we as a profession are largely responsible for, as in other lines we can and many of us have

shortened the hours without the least injury to business. Just so long as you let people impose upon you, just so long will they continue to do so. This applies to the city stores with a few exceptions as well as those in the rural districts, but for argument sake, admit we do have to contend with long hours, if these hours are made profitable, why complain. If they are not profitable shorten them, and I will venture to say if done so in a proper manner you will find no diminution of trade.

How many of our profession are live, energetic, progressive and filled with that push that is found in other lines; why it seems to me we are just overrun with the inactive, unsuccessful, who seem to think a living should be earned simply by sitting down and complaining. Show me a single instance where a man has ever improved his condition by such a course; then I will admit I am wrong.

Let our professional brothers bestir themselves, get a move on, keep pace with the times, exert your energies as do others, and do not look for, nor talk about failures; but earnestly, by thrift, energy, push and honesty, seek success and you will find it. I am a strong advocate of the early opening of stores, get there ahead of your expected and hoped for customer, have the Pharmacy properly and neatly cleaned, everything in its proper place, showcases and mirrors all dusted, no trace of dirt on the floor, the counters moderately stocked with the proper articles and the salesman neatly attired to greet the early caller, be it lady or gentleman, and don't stop there, for the same that applies to the morning is good for the remainder of the day. I do not believe that the early hours are intended for the employee only, the employer should be on hand also, and by his example, encourage his employee, thereby improving his own condition as a bread winner. We are all creatures of habit, and like sheep inclined to follow where others lead. If the habits of the employer are such as bring success, usually and almost as a rule the employee unconsciously imbibes them and he too in time proves a success, the reverse proposition is if anything stronger, for besides the lazy, indifferent and improperly attired employer, and the force of his example, we have still to contend with man's natural disposition to take things easy and hope for success.

Neatness and cleanliness means much in our stores; not only should they be carefully looked after in our prescription department, but just as carefully in every other, the showcases, counter arrangement, shelves and especially the show windows. I regard the proper appearance and neat display in the show windows as most important, first impressions are lasting. Just for one minute stop and remember your own feelings when on a visit to some other place than where you live, you pass a drug store whose windows are covered with fly specks, the attempted display dusty, dirty, disarranged and unsightly; perhaps not having been changed for a month. Were they not most repulsive? Is that the store you would most likely visit if in need of medicine? Take another where you

desire to buy some toilet article, in which when you enter, you found dust and dirt prevailing, everything in the showcases disarranged and apparently no system at all, why we all know full well that at such a place you would not buy a tooth pick, say nothing of a tooth brush.

Another most important adjunct, is the manner of receiving and waiting on customers. I am not unmindful of the trials and difficulties of the man behind the counter, but he to be a success, must be equal to all occasions, and by all means do not display to customer number two the hurt feelings or ruffled temper caused by customer number one.

It should be a real pleasure to wait on customers, both to purchaser and salesman; yet I must confess that such is not always the case, for we are sure to meet the fellow who rubs us the wrong way.

To successfully wait on a customer means a sure return of him or her for another purchase. Another very important matter is to obtain for ones-self, the ability to disregard what your competitor is doing; not that he is to be lost sight of, for beyond doubt he is to be reckoned with, but do not be disturbed by what he does, nor follow where he leads. In the matter of prices it is essential to meet him, but there are many other ways of securing advantages over the price cutter, for as a rule he depends on his cut price alone, he has not that high regard for quality, honesty and integrity which every member of our profession should possess, he is in the business only for what he can get out of it, with no proper conception of his responsibilities or duty to God or man. Where is the business or profession around which clusters such responsibilities as ours. Not only is the welfare and health, but even the lives of the people are intrusted to our care; who else stands between the physician and patient, hence it is our duty to both parties for an honest performance of these responsibilities. Do not permit our prescription work to be done hurriedly or interruptedly, bear always in mind that a human life may be at stake. See to it that each and every ingredient is fully up to the standard, and that knowledge and skill are properly used in compounding; such a course is sure to win the favor of physician and patient, this having been once done it needs only to be continued and a customer is made that is sure to remain. It will be observed that I have only touched upon what some regard as the small affairs of business, but I deem it absolutely essential to watch these details, larger matters naturally receive our attention, but too frequently do we overlook the small ones and that to our own detriment. In conclusion, let me express the hope that although all that I have written may have been said or written before. That at least some word or line may bring encouragement to some laboring brother. Reiteration of well grounded facts and principles are surely permissible, and from my own experience I know full well of the benefit to be derived from oft repeated lessons.

Trade interest should mean that which brings trade success, and to that end I would suggest honesty, integrity, push and energy, which should be the natural endowment of all mankind. If these forces are properly applied, the pharmacist is as sure of success as are those in any other profession.

Respectfully,

E. M. FORMAN.

There being no discussion, the report was referred to the Publication Committee).

SECRETARY: This report of Dr. Dohme's, Mr. Chairman, is largely historical, along this same line, and I move it be read simply by title and referred to the Publication Committee.

(The motion being duly seconded, was put to vote and carried).

SECRETARY: The title is "Pharmacy in France and England."

PHARMACY IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

We in this country look to the old world for guidance and instruction in general because of its greater age and experience, and as a rule we find ourselves justified in this stand, for it is safe to say that in matters of literature, art, music, science, enjoyment of life, government, good roads and streets, they are ahead of us. From the standpoint of age and experience they should be ahead of us in all things and certainly in pharmacy, whose cradle was in Europe, should they lead us. What do we find by a study of conditions as they exist? On the one hand their pharmacies are very considerably inferior in appearance to ours, and on the other hand they are behind in their pharmacopoeia, their pharmacy and their practice of the same. In my comparisons I will confine myself to France and England, as I have spent more time there in recent years than in Germany or other parts of Europe. Pharmacies in Europe are, however, pharmacies in the sense that the Pharmacopoeia intended them to be and do not carry side lines, i. e. cigars, stationery, confectionery, soda water, ice cream, photograph supplies, etc. They do carry toilet articles and rubber goods, and physicians supplies besides their regular pharmaceuticals. The pharmaceuticals one sees on the shelves of pharmacies would sometimes make angels weep and the great age of the shelf bottle skulking under their hundreds of years of dust and incrustations hide, and do well to hide, products inside that would put shame on an Idaho ranch general storekeeper's clerk. Most phar-

macies are more or less of the "hole in the wall" variety and have barely enough room in them to enable the noble knight of the pestle with his usual hoary hirsute appendage to swing his pestle in rythmic beat to the tattto of his foot on the floor as he endeavors to make a pill mass out of Hygraogynum and Sapomollis. The general appearance of the "pharmacte" of Paris, or the "chemist" of London is rather of the Cassius type of man, lean and hungry, and much resembles the description Shakespeare gives of him when he makes Romeo say:

"Come hither man. I see that thou art poor.

Art thou so bare and full of wretchedness
And fearst to die? Famine is in thy cheeks,
Need and oppression starveth in thine eyes,
Contempt and beggary hangs upon thy back,
The world is not thy friend, nor the world's law;
The world affords no law to make thee rich,
Then be not poor, but break it and take this." (20 ducats.)

to which the apothecary replies—

"My poverty, but not my will, consents,"

From this we see that even in the days of Shakespeare graft was on the hunt for a victim and apothecaries, poor, harmless creatures, were not exempt. He is not so poor as Shakespeare's apothecary, for he makes from 2,500 to 5,000 dollars a year, but you would never give him credit for it when you saw him on the street. He has become so accustomed to bending over the counter grinding a pestle through a mortar, or sitting on the sharp edge of a tall chair shaking oil and water into an emulsion, that he has forgotten how to throw back his head and become a little chesty.

Pharmacists in France as a rule do not carry proprietary medicines, except for a class of diseases for which the French are famous, and in the elegance of the packages for the cure of which, as well as in the variety and beauty of the names, they are past masters, in a class by themselves in fact. Modern elegant pharniacy is unknown in France and England almost, and the most they can do for a person is to put up a shake-mixture, and oval shaped bolus or a nauseous tincture. They do not know tablets in France, nor elixirs, and the class of their prescriptions are so limited that the labels they use for them have printed upon them under their name and address the several headings "Syrup," "Ointment," "Emulsion," "Pills," "Tea," "Plaster," etc. In the pharmacies which Americans patronize, and these are the leading pharmacies in the prominent streets, one does see patent medicines and specialties made by manufacturers, and some by themselves, but these in Paris are usually owned and run by Englishmen. A good, bright American pharmacist who would open an up-to-date pharmacy in Paris and

run it on American lines, would make a fortune both because of the novelty of the thing, for the French like novelties above all things, and because there are almost as many Americans in Paris nearly all the year round as Frenchman. Many pharmacies in France have laboratories attached to them where analysis of urine etc. are made for physicians, and on many a pharmacist's shop you see him call himself on his sign "Herbalist." The pharmacists of France are divided into classes and under their names you will see the designation of the 1st class, of the 2nd class, etc. While this does not mean necessarily that one class is less good than another, it does mean that the 1st class pharmacist has passed a higher examination, i. e., has studied further and passed the examination in all the requirements set by the government for the 1st class, etc.

In France the schools of pharmacy are part of the government's institutions of learning, and the professors are paid by the government and the diplomas are given by the government.

While in Paris I had the pleasure of studying for three weeks at their national school of pharmacy, the "Ecole Supérieur de Pharmacie," and I must say their courses are very good, and in respect to botany and *materia medica* better than ours, but in respect to pharmacy and dispensing not as good. In chemistry they go further than we do in organic chemistry, but not so far in assaying. In connection with the school they have a large garden in which are grown and studied plants from all climes that have value as drugs. Each is labelled fully and the student of pharmacy thus has an opportunity to see plant in growing fresh state as well as in the dried pressed form in an herbarium. The microscopic study of the drug in sections is also carried further than with us. The Ecole de Pharmacie is situated in the famous Latin Quarter of Paris and besides being a most beautiful building, is situated in the Luxembourg Gardens, a beautiful section of Paris, in which is also located the Senate of France, the Famous Luxembourg Gallery of Fine Arts and the National Astronomical Observatory. Quite a few of the students of pharmacy came to their lectures in automobiles and the professors delivered all their lectures in full dress suits. An examination in the school is quite an event. They have a separate large hall for this, the walls of which on all sides are covered with art paintings of famous professors of the school, from the time of St. Clair Deville and Parmentier down to Moissaw, Behal and Gautier. The unfortunate being examined orally by the faculty in black satin gowns with ermine and cerise satin collars, is seated on a dais in the centre of the hall and the benches on either side of the centre are occupied by his friends who come to witness the finish of their hopeful friend. There are about 400 students in attendance at the school, of which I have some colored photos with me.

There are no manufacturing pharmacists in France and the pharmacist

makes all such preparations as are called for by the French Pharmacopoeia. You can at once recognize the absence of the manufacturer if you see the quality of the lozenges, tinctures, ointments, etc., that the pharmacist keeps on his shelves and hands out to his customers. There seems also to be a lack of control of the quality of pharmaceuticals sold by pharmacists in France, for some Sodium Phosphate I bought there recently only half dissolved in water, and what did dissolve seemed to lack the qualities usually ascribed to that justly popular substance. The stuff contained about 50 per cent. of impurities, consisting of Sodium Sulphate, Calcium Sulphate and Calcium Phosphate. In France I think it is true that we of this country are about twenty-five years ahead of them. In England they are further along and the control is better, but the "chemists' shops" as they call them "don't cher know," are "jolly" poor as compared to ours. There are some manufacturers in England and you do see a smattering of elegant pharmacies, but they are still some decades behind us in their shops and their wares. What improvement has gone on in recent years is to be attributed to the push and energy of an American, Mr. H. S. Wellcome, of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., a man now wealthy, and once upon a time a salesman of one of our large manufacturing houses in this country. I don't want to be understood as saying that our pharmacists know it all and are the "only pebbles on the earth," for we have our troubles and shortcomings here as you all know, and we have a good deal to learn before we can reach the ideal in pharmacy, but I do candidly and verily think that we are further on the highway towards the goal, and have made a leap or two more in our reach for the ideal than have our fellow brethren of the pestle in France and England.

In closing I would strongly advise those of our members who complain of small trade and small profits to pull up stumps and try their luck in gay "Paree," where I feel sure the invigorating air and the American popularity would make them happy, contented and prosperous.

Mr. Dunning read the following paper by Mr. Joel J. Barnett on "Effervescing Salts," also paper by Mr. W. J. Lowry on the same subject.

GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT SALTS.

BY J. J. BARNETT.

That the new Pharmacopoeia has given recognition to fine Granular Effervescent Salts as against them in the old, may be taken as an indication that their use is becoming more general. This fact is also evidenced by the great number of unofficial preparations of this kind on the market, as well as by the ever increasing "bromos."

While no doubt the general character of granular effervescent preparations is familiar to all, and notwithstanding the fact that the Pharmacopoeia furnishes a working formula for their manufacture, still it is a question if a majority of pharmacists will ever undertake this operation in the store.

The manufacture of these salts is a comparatively simple process, but, like most easy things, become difficulties unless one exercises to an unusual degree, a care for the details—as from their very nature they are susceptible to many influences.

With different operators and under different conditions the details vary, and the writer does not wish to be understood as telling any one how to make Granular Effervescent Salts, but only to mention some facts not always noted in text books, and gained in the manipulation of quantities larger than those of the Pharmacopoeia.

There is a radical difference between the formulas of the old Pharmacopoeia and those of the present; the difference is also just as great in the products from them. In the old we had a more or less granular powder, while now the granules are formed through a No. 6 sieve, and are much lighter. In this connection it is safe to say that the larger part of the Granular Effervescent Salts of the market are made by one of two methods, the official, and the so-called English method. The latter is very similar to that of the old Pharmacopoeia, in that sugar is used, Tartaric Acid instead of Citric is employed, and the granules are formed by moistening the mixture with alcohol, or a mixture of alcohol and syrup. A comparison of these two methods is interesting to determine the advantages, if any, of one over the other.

The present method is to mix the material for granulation with an effervescent base, composed of a mixture of Citric and Tartaric Acid, and Bicarbonate of Soda. This mixture is heated to about 100° C., when it becomes moist, and is then pressed through sieves of the proper size. Afterwards the granules are dried at a lower temperature, about 50° C. This drying requires special care, as too high a heat will cause the granules to fuse again, and regranulation may be necessary. Properly carried out, this method yields an ideal salt, and the only possible objection to it in working large quantities, is the great time required.

As stated above, the so-called English method consists in the use of Tartaric Acid, sugar and alcohol. The granules produced are not near so large, and, owing to the sugar present, will discolor, but the taste is decidedly more pleasant than in the case of the Citric Acid granulation. In the latter, the granules are large, perfectly white and firm. In solubility they are about the same. It is therefore, a matter of individual opinion which method most commends itself. Personally I object to the sugar which will result in a discoloration of the salt.

Like the use of excipients, I do not think it well to adopt any one method for all formulas, but choose that which will best produce the desired result. For instance, if a larger granule than a No. 5 is wanted, by all means use the Citric Acid granulation, but in the case of a smaller granule, I prefer Tartaric Acid with a small portion of Citric, but without sugar, and moistening with a mixture of alcohol and the smallest possible quantity of syrup.

As just stated, in operating on large quantities, the time required by the use of Citric Acid is often a commercial objection. This, however, is greatly reduced by varying the proportions of the two acids, and slightly moistening with the same mixture of alcohol and syrup. The mixture is then rubbed through sieves and dried.

So much for effervescing salts in general, and in reference to the special salts and formulas of the Pharmacopoeia, I only want to mention my experience with two. We must all have our flings at our standard, and I mean no disrespect to that authority when I say that I think it a mistake to direct that the mixture be manipulated while it is being heated. In my experience that is exactly what I avoid, and am sure that better results will be obtained if this is done.

In the formula for Granular Effervescing Sodium Phosphate and Magnesium Sulphate, I do not think there is sufficient Citric Acid, certainly not if the operation be conducted with larger quantities. It is a mistake to assume that the proportions of Citric and Tartaric Acids are fixed. They are subject to all kinds of changes, depending on the salt to be granulated; and again it is often necessary because of the Citric Acid itself.

In the case of the two preparations under consideration, we are directed to first dry these salts. This is of course, necessary, and if we always dry them to the same degree, and have always the same Citric Acid, then we can easily make a fixed formula; but these conditions are not always the same. One soon learns not to take it for granted that each lot of Citric Acid will act like the last, but generally makes a trial experiment. No doubt this dryness is brought about in powdering the acid, when it may lose its water of crystallization. The quantity of Citric Acid can be decreased if some crystal phosphate of soda or some of the undried epsom salts be used, and this yields a fine large granule with very little dust. Often Citric Acid is kept in the wrong place and becomes dry, with the result that it yields a poor granule. This may be remedied to some extent by powdering some of the crystal and mixing in with the regular. And so I might mention many such "little things" which one must consider in dealing with these preparations.

As stated at the beginning, their manufacture presents no great difficulties, the essentials being proper facilities and experience, and

about the first experience one gains is; he must not hurry Granular Effervescent Salts.

THE U. S. P. GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT SALTS.

BY WM. J. LOWRY, JR.

The Eighth Decennial Revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia changed the method of making Granular Effervescent Salts from the old method of moistening with alcohol to that of fusion by heat, eliminated the sugar found in the old formulas, added one new salt—namely Granular Effervescent Sodium Phosphate, and changed Magnesium Citrate to Sulphate,

The fusion method is an improvement over the old method, excepting that the directions to carefully manipulate with a wooden spatula are undoubtedly unadvisable, as the very best granules are obtained when the mixed ingredients are allowed to fuse without being disturbed from the time they are placed in the heat until removed for the purpose of passing through the sieve.

The experienced operator who knows just when to remove the melt from the heat, just as the experienced cook knows when to remove the cake from the oven, with the least possible number of openings of the door previous to the final opening and removal, will have the best results.

If, instead of a glass plate, a canvas or muslin tray be used, and the mix, spread uniformly to a depth of 1-4 to 3-8 inch, be put on a sheet of manilla paper on this tray, and then placed in the heat, the manipulation will be easier.

As soon as the mix has fused to the consistency of a dry quinine-pill mass it should be removed from the heat.

Diagonally opposite corners of the paper should be lifted up two at a time, this will cause the melt to form a ball in the middle of the paper, whence it can be readily removed to the sieve; the melt must then be pressed through the sieve without a moment's delay.

The temperature must be almost exactly 100° C. or higher, but not above 103° C or 104° C.

Lower temperatures than 98° C will dry out, and not fuse the salt perfectly, causing the formation of considerable dust.

The salt after having been sieved should be dried out for about 5 hours at a temperature between 50° C and 55° C.

It should then be removed from the drier and again passed through the same sieve and immediately bottled.

The number 6 granule is a little small, a number 4 being more popular, but the U. S. P. formulas do not yield a good number 4 granule, they (the granules) being a little too dusty.

The elimination of sugar makes the salts more costly and a little harder to make.

If the salts containing sugar be carefully made and kept, they will very rarely indeed turn dark.

In addition to the elimination of sugar—the use of Coffine citrated instead of the alkaloid, Lithium Citrate instead of the carbonate, Potassium Citrate instead of the bicarbonate, also increase the cost, and in the case of the extra manipulation necessary with Potassium Citrate, not only increases the cost, but also increases the work as well as the time and heat necessary to complete the batch.

Granular Effervescent Magnesium Sulphate is a decided improvement on the citrate, and with the addition of enough Saccharin to equal the sweeting power of a salt containing 50 per cent. sugar, is quite a good substitute for the Citrate.

The Granular Effervescent Sodium Phosphate is also a good addition to the list as well as a good salt.

All of the U. S. P. Salts effervesce very nicely and keep very well.

A last note but most important of all—*Be sure of the Citric Acid.* The crystals must be uneffloresced before powdering, and the recently powdered crystals should be used. Never use a powdered Citric Acid that has been kept on hand for a while, as even a partly exiccated acid will produce no granules, or at least a very few.

Mr. HEUISLER: I would like to ask if you read "50 per cent." or "5 per cent." sugar. It seems to be a great deal of sugar.

Mr. DUNNING: It reads "50."

Mr. HEUISLER: He would not have anything else—no effervescent material—it is evidently 5 per cent.

Mr. DUNNING: 50 per cent. sugar seems to be too much, but 5 per cent. is too little.

Mr. HEUISLER: We are making it now without any sugar at all.

Mr. DUNNING: The Effervescent Sodium Phosphate is made without any sugar for several reasons. One is that you could not very well make an Effervescent Sodium Phosphate with sugar because it would form too hard a mass while fusing, and would be too hard to dry, but there are effervescent salts which could be made with sugar, and usually the proportion is much more than 5 per cent. There are not many

effervescing salts in the Pharmacopoeia, but there are a number in the National Formulary, and most all of them have as much as 15 per cent. sugar. I know that several formulas I have made had from 15 to 20 per cent. sugar, but I approve of eliminating sugar entirely, as far as my experience with effervescing salts is concerned.

I know something of both papers, and if any one wants to ask any questions concerning them, I will endeavor to answer them to the best of my ability.

Mr. HEUISLER: Did these gentlemen ever determine the amount of moisture left in the salts made by this method?

Mr. DUNNING: No, I do not think so. Of course both of these papers refer to the work of two men in different chemical houses, large chemical houses, Sharp & Dohme and Burrough Brothers in which they make large quantities of that particular Effervescing Sodium Phosphate and several other Magnesium Citrates, and so forth. I think Barnett's experiment refers more particularly to Effervescent Sodium Phosphate than any other, and although he indicates in his paper—both do—that the U. S. P. method is not followed for the reason that the U. S. P. method has not enough moisture in the formula to cause the formation of a good granular, they do not use enough Citric Acid, or they do not use any Crystal Sodium Phosphate, either one of which would give sufficient moisture, that when fused, there would be a good mass formed so they could form a good granule when filtering it through a sieve. That has been my experience too. I have tried the U. S. P. formula, and as Mr. Barnett and Mr. Lowry both say, I have never been able to get much result other than dust. I always get more dust than granules. If the amount of Citric Acid be increased, or if, instead of the dry Sodium Phosphate, a portion of Crystalized Sodium Phosphate is used in place, then a good granule will result, and as they mention also in both papers; the Citric Acid must be that which has not effloresced at all. Whenever Barnett gets in a new barrel of Citric Acid he always makes an experiment with a few pounds of Efflorescing Sodium Phosphate from that barrel before

making up a large lot. He does this so as to be sure that his granules will come out alright, and that there is enough water in this Citric Acid to cause the mass to mass well.

Mr. HEUISLER: He could determine that by titration instead of an experiment. In my experience there is not the slightest objection to a Citric Acid that has been powdered for quite a long while, if it is kept in a dry place.

Mr. DUNNING: Your suggestion is that instead of making an experimental batch, he simply titrate the strength of the Citric Acid? I should imagine that would be a very easy way to get around it.

Dr. KELLY: Mr. Barnett has found by experience that it is just as quick to make the determination as he does. He has used the titration method also.

(At the close of the discussion of this paper it was referred to the Publication Committee).

Mr. SCHULZE: In regard to the next item of business—Remarks of the new U. S. P. and National Formulary—the committee's idea in arranging this program was that by the time the meeting took place the National Formulary would also be ready—such is not the case. For that reason we cannot discuss the National Formulary, but we can the U. S. Pharmacopoeia.

Mr. DUNNING: I think Dr. Base could tell us something about the National Formulary.

Dr. BASE: The book will appear in about two weeks, and if you care to listen to the preface I will read it to you. I have it here. I do not know that there is anything very interesting in it, it just tells what has been done, what has been put in the body of the book and what in the appendix. That is about all.

Mr. DUNNING: Give us an extract of it.

Dr. BASE: It is only a page and a half, it is practically an extract itself.

(The Chairman announced that remarks on the U. S. P. would be in order).

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Dunning, in regard to the formula for Syrup of Wild Cherry, what has been your experience? What can you say about it?

Mr. DUNNING: I do not know whether I ought to say anything or not. I never have used it. (I guess I will get myself in a hole now).

The new formula for Syrup of Wild Cherry is not a suitable one, in my opinion. We have made up every preparation of the new Pharmacopoeia which differs from that in the old Pharmacopoeia, and we dispense them unless the old products are specified.

In reference to the Syrup of Wild Cherry, though, we make the syrup according to the old Pharmacopoeia because the new formula does not give a nice preparation like the old—does not give it with a pretty color—and I think its general appearance is not as good as the old preparation. Therefore we do not use it. It is far inferior, in my opinion, and I think I consulted Mr. Hynson in regard to it, and he agreed with me, but I am not sure, however, speaking for myself I consider it very inferior to the old preparation, and I think there are many others who think the same thing. I have an idea that in the next revision it will be changed back again because of the great amount of criticism of it in journals that I have seen as well as criticism I have heard personally. There cannot be any revision, you know, that is perfect. I think the new Pharmacopoeia is pretty nearly a perfect book, with its errors like everything else that is revised.

Mr. SCHULZE: I just want to make a few remarks on some things that we have experimented with and in which we have made an effort to interest the medical fraternity, from both standpoints, professionally and commercially. The Pharmacopoeia is, of course, first scientific and then commercial.

In the matter of liquor antisepticus or antiseptic solution, I find the formula gives a colorless preparation and physicians like a tinted preparation. We use a little tincture of Baptisia

or Wild Indigo, and that seems to take with them in our section.

Then the next preparation that I think the druggist can make with profit to himself, and at the same time, pleasure, is the Cataplasma Kaolin. We have been making that right along. There is one important factor; you must be sure to have a good Kaolin, a nice, clean, white product, and then be careful to heat it to the required temperature for the length of time specified. We did not think it was necessary to heat it quite as long as directed and we did not, but we soon discovered why it was essential; it is evidently to get rid of Carbon Dioxide, because in a few days after we had made a jar half full, the jar was full, and it was coming out of the top. So that is another important feature about it, to get rid of your Carbon Dioxide. Then another thing: you do not want to make it too stiff. I think a little more Glycerine should be added than directed, for the simple reason it seems as it is the Cataplasma will at times become almost like a Plaster of Paris cast on the patient. I judge 2 or 3 per cent. more Glycerine should be added than called for. In that state we found it to act very nicely and it is very acceptable to physicians when called to their attention. Only a few days ago a physician came in and asked for one of the various proprietary products of a similar nature, and my clerk asked him if he had tried the Cataplasma Kaolin of the new Pharmacopoeia; he replied, "No, I am not familiar with it, what is it?" The clerk handed him the Pharmacopoeia and showed him the formula and the physician said, "Well, give me that and I will give it a trial." A day or two after he came back and said, "I found it very good, in fact better than the other preparation I wanted, and in future you will receive my prescriptions for it." The Cataplasma Kaolin can be made for about 6 cents a pound. For these products of similar nature on the market we pay 34 cents a pound—quite a difference—and when it is made for 6 cents a pound we surely can sell it for 35 cents, we do not have to have 50 for it. We should call the physicians' attention to that. Some physicians believe that patients appreciate it if they do not have to pay so much for a thing—it is worth consideration both

from the physicians' as well as the druggists' standpoints.

I think some action should be taken by our association to more thoroughly familiarize the physician with the new Pharmacopoeia, some action possibly of this nature: Have the Committee on Pharmacy or some separate committee assign to different members the preparation of a certain number of the Pharmacopoeia preparations; prescribe a uniform package, a uniform bottle or whatever container necessary, and then confer with the Committee on Pharmacy of the State Medical Society at their next annual meeting. Make an exhibit of these products labeled whatever they may be, so and so, "Prepared according to the formula of the U. S. P., 8th revision under the auspices of Maryland Pharmaceutical Association." It is not necessary to give any names, simply state "Under the auspices of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association." Then have some one call the physicians' especial attention to them. I feel sure from the steps the State Medical Society has taken to harmonize the two professions, this would be very acceptable to them. I think they would admit a display of that sort and it would benefit the pharmacists and the organization. It could be done at very little outlay. The association could bear the expense that it would be to each individual for bottles, and so forth.

At the same time I would suggest that if that committee saw fit it could obtain a number of the epitomes that will be published of the Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary and distribute those to the physicians; and I think it would be a matter of both professional and commercial advantage to the pharmacists of the state.

Mr. DUNNING: I think that suggestion of Mr. Schulze's is an ideal one and is certainly something of great importance, in my opinion. I do not see anything that pharmaceutical associations could do of greater advantage to pharmacists than to get the physician to prescribe those preparations which the pharmacist makes, and I do not see any better method of familiarizing him with these preparations than to show them to him, and I think the method that Mr. Schulze suggests of

bringing the preparation before the physician is a good one, and one which might be attempted particularly with those new preparations. You might even confine it to the new preparations. Of course that is a point to be considered. I think it should require some consideration before voting on it and might be carried over for consideration.

I happen to think of several preparations that I made according to the new Pharmacopoeia that I think it might be of advantage to the members if I mention my experience with them. The first is the concentrated solution of Sodium Phosphate. This, made according to the Pharmacopoeia will not keep the Sodium crystalizes out, due to the fact that there is not sufficient Citric Acid and to the best of my recollection I increased the Citric Acid to the smallest quantity possible to keep the Sodium Phosphate in solution. I made it several times and even thought that possibly I had not made it properly and had two of the other men make it according to the formula. I told them to make it exactly as the Pharmacopoeia told them to. They made it, and in the course of a week or so, the Sodium Phosphate came out. There is another thing in the process directed by the Pharmacopoeia: If a man is going to make more than a pound of the solution of Sodium Phosphate, he would have a nice time in rubbing them together until they liquified. I do not see any objection to that nor to warming the Citric Acid and adding a little of Nitrate of Sodium.

The Citric Acid should be increased to 200 grains. In my experience that is the only way that it would keep. Then I do not use the rubbing together process, but warm the Citric Acid and Sodium Phosphate and Sodium Nitrate together in a water bath until it liquifies. Then there is no trouble. The other way you put a boy on it and he rubs half a day and then it is not in solution.

Liquor antisepticus does not compare with the Lysterine now on the market, which it is supposed to imitate, largely due to the fact that it has too much Spearmint Oil in it.

Now regarding that Effervescent Sodium Phosphate, we

make that and use more Citric Acid than is called for—I do not recall just how much.

The Cataplasma of Kaolin—like Mr. Schulze, we have found difficulty in getting a good product, because of the great difference in the Kaolins that we obtain. For instance, we tried some with pipe clay and some with the different Kaolins that we were able to obtain, and I confess we never got the results that we desired, possibly we did not prolong our experiments sufficiently.

Mr. SMITH: Have you had any trouble with regard to the long time required in making simple elixir?

Mr. DUNNING: I suggested a year ago how to make simple elixir and how I made it. In making simple elixir I dissolve the volatile oils in the alcohol and add the precipitate Calcium Phosphate, and then add the water, and then add all the water that would be used in dissolving the sugar in making the syrup, leaving the sugar out; instead of using the syrup I use sugar. Make the alcoholic solutions of volatile oil and so forth, and precipitate Calcium Phosphate; filter the solution, which filters very rapidly in very little time, and then percolate the sugar with this hydro-alcoholic solution of the oils. The only difference between this method and the U. S. P. is that I dissolve the sugar, add the hydro-alcoholic solution of the oils, having the right amount of alcohol, the right amount of water, the right amount of oils and sugar.

Mr. SMITH: Does not the U. S. P. use talcum?

Mr. DUNNING: Possibly. I use talcum. Any filtering agent will do. The object of changing the prescription is this: To avoid filtering the simple solution. I have found in making a simple elixir use whatever filtering medium you may, whether precipitate Calcium Phosphate, Magnesium Silicate, or what, it takes it a long time to filter and there is no necessity of using that long time, because you leave the sugar out and percolate it with the saturated hydro-alcoholic solution of the oils. We make 15 gallons in half a day where it used to take three or four days to make 2 or 3 gallons.

CHAIRMAN: We will now have the report on Medical Societies.

SECRETARY: I have the Report of the Committee on Medical Societies which reads as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO CONFER WITH MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

Your Chairman in consulting the Proceedings for some years past finds that as a rule this committee either has made no report or has reported nothing accomplished. Such is very much the nature of the case in the present instance. No concerted action has been taken by the committee. Letters addressed to the various members, asking for accounts of visits made to Medical Societies in their individual capacities, for anything in their own experience germane to the subject, or for an expression of their views as to the relations of physician and pharmacist, have elicited no response. Consequently your committee has nothing definite to report.

The year past has seen not a little discussion of these subjects in the columns of the medical and pharmaceutical press, with the development of perhaps very little really new thought on the matter.

Some progress seems to have been made in the larger cities, particularly New York and Boston, in the work of bringing about a better understanding between the allied professions, and attention is called to the very practical efforts along this line by the Manhattan Association of Retail Druggists and the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society. We might note also the recent activity of the N. A. R. D., in the endeavor to promote the use and popularity of the National Formulary. Very strong opinions expressed by medical men in Boston in favor of prescription writing as against physicians' dispensing, are worthy of remark. The organization of the Local Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association in Baltimore and the sentiments expressed by Dr. S. T. Earle, ex-president of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, at the opening meeting, point to a hopeful sign as to conditions in our own State.

Your committee begs leave to make the following suggestions:

First. That in the selection of a committee for future work along this line, attention be paid to securing members who are known to have opportunity and inclination to actually visit meetings of the medical fraternity and that such members be furnished with suitable credentials as authorized representatives of this association on such occasions.

Second. That definite instructions be issued to such committee stating the line of effort to be pursued and the objects which this body desires to accomplish in this direction.

Third. That, if this association deems such action wise, some concerted effort be made as to introducing and popularizing the preparations of the National Formulary, particularly in view of the fact that a new revision of that valuable work is about to be issued or, perhaps, is even now off the press.

Respectfully submitted,

D. C. AUGHINBAUGH, *Chairman.*

It seems the suggestions are very valuable ones.

Mr. HENRY: I wish to say that two years back that the Virginia Pharmaceutical Association put up quite a number of samples of the National Formulary and exhibited them before the State Medical Society and did so with a good deal of success. In many cases physicians are prescribing these now, instead of the proprietary articles.

CHAIRMAN: We will now have the report of the Committee on Ethics.

Mr. McKINNEY: The last report started out with an apology for not making a report. I am afraid the Committee on Ethics are in worse shape tonight. As the Chairman of the Committee, I must confess to having no report. I have been so busily engaged in hustling around to keep a little share of business together, I practically lost sight of the fact that there is any ethical side to pharmacy any more. Perhaps it is practically my own fault, but I really did not get into communication with the other members of the committee and I did not get any report ready. I did receive a notice from the President a week or ten days ago, requesting me to prepare this report, but I had given it no thought up to that time and since then have had no opportunity. I suppose one of the reasons for my dereliction of duty is the fact that I have been absent from the meetings of the association for the last two or three years, and so I have gotten into such a desplorable state.

SECRETARY: You must come back.

Mr. Chairman, I want to call the members' attention to one fact: I believe that last year the Committee on Ethics

overlooked it. There seems to be an impression that we have no Roster of Ethics in this Association. We adopted one four years ago, a very good one, which is still in existence.

MR. POWELL: Referring to the report of Mr. Aughinbaugh: I think this calls for more action than we have taken on it. It seems to be a very valuable report, and I do not think that it should be hurried over. We have two suggestions, one from Mr. Schulze and one from Mr. Aughinbaugh, along the same lines. I think the report ought to be referred to some special committee.

I make that as a motion.

(The motion having been duly seconded was put to vote and carried).

CHAIRMAN: I appoint on this committee the following gentlemen:

H. LIONEL MEREDITH,
GUY C. WISOTZKI,
R. S. MCKINNEY.

SECRETARY: Under unfinished business, the first item is the Report of the Committee on Adulterations, which arrived by mail during our absence at Hagerstown this afternoon. It is brief, and we can soon read it over.

To the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association:

It was our intention and expectation to treat the subject of adulterations thoroughly, and to present a comprehensive and instructive report of all matters of this nature which might be of interest to the pharmacists of Maryland.

Our plan was to ascertain what difficulties had been experienced by our members in obtaining pure drugs and chemicals, also character of compound offered by their competitors, not members of the profession. With this end in view we mailed to each member of the Association the following letter under date of February 12th, 1906

"It is our desire to make a report at the meeting of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, to be held at Braddock, June 19th, 20th and 21st, that will be interesting, comprehensive and of practical benefit to our profession.

In order that we may obtain knowledge of the conditions as they exist in different sections of the State, we request each member to inform us what drug, chemical or preparation he has found most difficult to procure of the required strength, purity and appearance.

If possible, we would like to have you make analysis of some of these products.

If you cannot do this, will you not send us samples of those which you have found to be satisfactory, and also of those found to be unsatisfactory?

You are requested to give special attention to drugs and chemicals offered for sale by those who are not regular pharmacists.

Your committee alone can do little, but with your co-operation considerable benefit can be accomplished. Please advise us as promptly as possible whether or not you will co-operate with us in this very important matter.

Address all communications to Mr. H. F. Baker, P. O. Box, No. 893, Baltimore.

H. F. BAKER,	{	Committee on Adulterations.
CHAS. H. WARE,		
H. L. TROXEL.		

Arrangements were made by us to make any analysis or assays desired, and it was our expectation that the members would welcome such opportunity and co-operate in this broad scheme. We, however, received but one sample for assay and none for analysis and were forced to the conclusion that the subject did not interest our members.

The sample referred to was Powdered Nux Vomica. Sample was not assayed, owing to circumstances, but was examined under the microscope by Dr. Base and found O. K.

As a result of our inquiries and investigations we are convinced that very little difficulty will be experienced in obtaining pure drugs and chemicals if the buyer is willing to pay the price for a standard article, and will buy from a responsible house.

Granting that this is the case, the subject which most concerns the pharmacist is the sale of under-strength or adulterated compounds, and quality of fluid extracts, elixirs, etc., etc. which the pharmacist is forced to stock and for which he is dependent upon others.

Our principal object in suggesting the plan referred to was to get a comprehensive idea of the extent of such adulterations, and, if possible, determine which lines did, and which did not, come up to the proper standard of purity and excellence.

We have given considerable thought to this subject, and are satisfied that this line of investigation is the proper one for your committee to follow, and that it should be done thoroughly and not confined to a few isolated products.

We recommend that the subject be given careful consideration at the meeting with a view to establishing some systematic plan for a thorough investigation of the conditions as they exist in our State.

(No discussion following this paper, it was referred to the Publication Committee).

SECRETARY: The next will be the matter of that discussion of the Report of the Committee on Laws, deferred until this evening. Mr. Chairman, shall I read the recommendations?

CHAIRMAN: Yes, as there are some here this evening who did not hear it.

SECRETARY: The recommendation, briefly stated, Mr. Chairman, was that in the future that we accept for Active Members of the Association, none but registered men.

(The report was laid on the table indefinitely).

CHAIRMAN: The next will be the appointment of the Committee on Nominations. In view of my delay in appointing this Committee, I feel that some explanation is due. This Committee will name officers for the next meeting, our Twenty-fifth Anniversary. I felt that I would like them to come from the different parts of the state, and owing to the attendance at this meeting, I have not been able to appoint such a committee until today. I will now name this committee, which I hope will name you satisfactory officers for the ensuing year:

J. EMORY BOND,
W. C. POWELL,
H. LIONEL MEREDITH.

(There being no further business to be transacted at this session, the meeting was adjourned.

FOURTH SESSION.

Braddock Heights, Maryland, June 21, 1906.

(The meeting was called to order at 10.30 A. M.)

(The Secretary read the minutes of the preceding session, which were approved).

SECRETARY: Before taking up the program for the day, it is always in order to recognize our visitors. I have the credentials from the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, who have appointed as one of the delegates to our association, Mr. John C. Muth, who is present, and from whom we would like to hear.

NATIONAL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

Indianapolis, June 12, 1906.

*Mr. Louis Schulze, Secretary,
Baltimore, Md.*

Dear Sir:

I beg to inform you that President Hall has appointed the following delegates from this Association to the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, which I understand will hold its next annual meeting at Braddock, June 19, to 21.

John C. Muth,	Muth Brothers & Co.,	Baltimore, Md.
Wm. E. Gilbert,	Gilbert Brothers & Co.,	" "
Joseph A. Owens,	Carr, Owens & Co.,	" "

I have sent credentials to each of our delegates, and with best wishes for a large and successful meeting, I am

Yours very truly,

J. E. Toms, *Secretary.*

PENNSYLVANIA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

CREDENTIALS.

*Mr. Louis Schulze, Secretary,
Maryland Pharmaceutical Association.*

This is to Certify, that at the last annual meeting of this Association, the following were appointed delegates to the 24th Annual Meeting of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, to be held at Braddock

Heights, June 19, to 21, 1906: C. W. Hancock, Langhorn, Pa.; N. S. Steltzer, 701 Cambria Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Thomas H. Potts, 1747 N. 17th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. A. MILLER, *Secretary.*

DELEWARE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

Wilmington, May 28, 1906.

Louis Schulze, Esq., Secretary,

Baltimore.

My Dear Sir:

The following persons have been appointed delegates to attend your meeting in Braddock next month: Wm. F. Dunn, Smyrna; J. Frank Harmanson, Wilmington; Benjamin H. Matthews, Milford.

Kindly mail them announcements of your meeting.

Very truly yours,

F. W. FENN, *Secretary.*

NEW JERSEY PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Elizabeth, N. J., June 11, 1906.

Mr. Louis Schulze, Secretary.

Dear Sir:

I have the pleasure to advise you that the following delegates from the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association have been selected by President P. E. Hommell, M. D., to convey to the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association at their next annual meeting at Braddock, Md., June 19, to 21, expressions of fraternity and good will: Mr. John Eckert, 167 Ferry Street, Newark N. J.; H. E. Wreusch, Montclair; James Foulke, 107 Monticello Avenue, Jersey City. Kindly send them official notices of meeting. We were pleased to receive Mr. John F. Hancock at our meeting last week and hope we will be represented at your meeting.

Yours truly,

FRANK C. STUTZLEN, *Secretary.*

MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL FACULTY

OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

Baltimore, June 14, 1906.

These Presents Certify that E. L. Beckley, M. D., has been appointed by this Faculty, Delegate to the Twenty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Society at Braddock, Md., June 19, to 21, 1906.

HIRAM WOODS, M. D., *President.*
JOHN RUHIAH, M. D., *Secretary.*

Mr. MUTH: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen: I take great pleasure in extending to you greetings from the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, and I have been instructed by President Hall to wish you a very successful meeting, and we hope that your deliberations will be productive of good results to your association and the trade at large.

CHAIRMAN: Will Mr. W. C. Aughinbaugh respond to Mr. Muth on behalf of the Association?

Mr. AUGHINBAUGH: Mr. Chairman and fellow members of the Association: This has indeed been a period of continued rain and great thunder storms, the lightning striking apparently from a clear sky, in the least expected places; and I am quite sure this takes me by as great surprise as these occurrences have during the past week.

I am sure that the Association feels very grateful for the remarks of Mr. Muth, and I simply reciprocate by saying that we fully appreciate the support of the Association.

CHAIRMAN: The next in order will be the Report of the Committee on Proctor Memorial of which Mr. Hancock is the Chairman.

Mr. James E. Hancock read the following report:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON WILLIAM PROCTER, JR.,
MEMORIAL.

Your committee is pleased to report material progress since our last meeting, and are now ready to receive subscriptions for the Monument.

Some of the State Associations have anticipated us in this work, having already received subscriptions, and in Philadelphia some large sums have been subscribed. It is to be expected that in Philadelphia a large amount of money will be subscribed, it being the city where Professor Procter labored so long and well for the advancement of Pharmacy. While Maryland and especially Baltimore City cannot be expected to equal Philadelphia, it is hoped that our pharmacists will be as liberal as they can afford, as Baltimore City was the birth place of the illustrious Proctor.

The committee of the American Pharmaceutical Association decided last year to begin active work about the time of the holding of the annual meetings of the State Pharmaceutical Associations. This

committee has been active during the past two months, in corresponding with the officers of those associations that have not previously appointed committees on the William Proctor, Jr., Monument Fund. The Pharmaceutical Journals have taken an active interest in calling the attention of their readers to the undertaking, and are giving valuable aid to the American and State Association Committees. Most of the State Associations are holding meetings this month, and it is expected that all of them will co-operate in collecting money for the Monument.

It is desired that each and every pharmacist, druggist, and all others interested in pharmacy, will individually subscribe as their ability will allow. The American Pharmaceutical Association proposes to issue an engraved receipt, worthy of being preserved as a momento, to each individual subscribing not less than one dollar.

The interest already manifested in the proposed monument to perpetuate the memory of Proctor, and American Pharmacy, is an assurance of success. The methods adopted, and the division of labor, should render the task comparatively easy. The money collected by each State Committee, should be remitted to Mr. B. T. Fairchild, of Messrs. Fairchild Brothers & Foster, of New York, who is the Treasurer of the Committee of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Mr. Fairchild, in turn, will remit to the Treasurer of the American Pharmaceutical Association, or such other person or corporation as that Association may elect for safe guarding the Monument Fund.

It is believed that the pharmacists of America, especially those of the United States will gladly subscribe to this fund, and thus manifest their interest in an honorable and useful employment, which Professor Proctor gave unselfishly his life's work to dignify.

We have faith in the honor and loyalty of Maryland Pharmacists and druggists, and feel confident that our appeal to them will not be in vain.

We herewith submit blanks for individual subscriptions, which may be returned to the Chairman of the Committee, who will transfer them to the Treasurer of the Committee to be appointed when the incoming President shall have appointed the new committee.

Respectfully submitted,

J. J. HANCOCK, *Chairman.*
CHARLES E. DOHME.
CHARLES CASPARI, JR.

There being no discussion, the Report was referred to Publication Committee.

CHAIRMAN: The next is the Report of the Historical Committee, of which Mr. Hancock is the Chairman.

Mr. Hancock then read the following:

REPORT OF THE HISTORICAL COMMITTEE.

Since the last meeting of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, the missing book of minutes has been found giving the proceedings of the Association from the time of its preliminary meeting in 1882, to the meeting in 1895 inclusive. The restoration of this book of the secretary is of great value, and in another year the historical committee should be able to glean from its pages and other sources, an interesting historical sketch of the rise and progress of the Association for the twenty-five years of its existence.

It is our judgment that this committee should be made permanent.

Respectfully submitted,

J. F. HANCOCK, *Chairman.*

Mr. SMITH: I move that the report be accepted and referred to a committee to take charge of that suggestion.

(The motion having been duly seconded, was put to vote and carried).

CHAIRMAN: I appoint on that committee:

JOHN C. MUTH,

H. A. B. DUNNING,

J. HEISLEY KELLER.

CHAIRMAN: I now call for the Report of Committee on President's address and the Secretary's address, of which Mr. Smith is the Chairman.

Mr. SMITH: The Committee appointed on the President's address has gone over that very thoroughly and think it a very able one, but there are no special recommendations.

In the Secretary's Report, there is one recommendation: We would suggest that in the future there be at least four hundred copies of the Proceedings published. There is another suggestion in the Secretary's Report that we do not recommend, which is: "There are on our active roll of membership several who no doubt should be classified as Associate Members; we would suggest a committee be appointed at this meeting to properly adjust this." This suggestion we do not recommend.

SECRETARY: I move, Mr. Chairman, the adoption of the recommendation of the Committee.

(The motion having been duly seconded was put to vote and carried).

CHAIRMAN: The next is the Report of the Committee on Nominations. Mr. Bond, I believe, is Chairman.

Mr. BOND: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen: After due consideration your Committee has the following ticket to put into nomination, and at the offset, I would like to say that there is no minority report so far as your committee is concerned. The selections were made unanimously. Some prominence, I should say, has been giving to Baltimore city owing to the fact, that as I understand it, the next meeting is one of unusual interest and will likely be held in Baltimore, although I believe that is up to the Executive Committee to decide, and we feel like it is due us to make that much of an explanation regarding the prominence given to Baltimoreans.

Our selection for president is one that we feel should meet with the approval of the association for various reasons. The gentleman whom we are going to nominate has certainly been indefatigable in his efforts to aid the association, and he is a man of unquestioned ability, and I think, the most inoffensive gentleman of any in the association. I do not know any one more entirely void of offense than Mr. J. E. Hengst. (Applause).

As First Vice-President, the selection is Mr. A. L. Pearre, of Frederick. (Applause).

For Second Vice-President, Mr. Alfred Lapouraille, of Baltimore. (Applause).

For Third Vice-President, Mr. Keating. (Applause).

For Treasurer, we recommend Mr. Guy C. Wisotzki, of Smithburg, Maryland; For Secretary, Mr. O. C. Smith, of Baltimore; For Executive Committee, Mr. E. F. Kelly, Mr. D. R. Millard, of Baltimore, and Mr. Lee Williamson, of Baltimore, with the recommendation that the Executive Committee be allowed to elect its own chairman.

Mr. FARROW: I move this report be accepted in its entirety.

Mr. McKINNEY: I second the motion.

SECRETARY: Mr. Chairman, I wish to make an exception to that. It is my principle never to vote for a man that does not attend a meeting, and I wish to make a nomination. I nominate Mr. J. Heisley Keller, of Frederick, in place of Mr. Lee Williamson.

Mr. DUNNING: I second the nomination.

Mr. MEREDITH: Mr. Keller was considered by the Committee on Nominations, and it was no disparagement to Mr. Keller that he did not get on the committee, but we felt as the meeting next year was a very important one, the members of the committee should be in close touch with each other at all times. Mr. Williamson stands well with the fraternity, I understand he is quite a hustler, and it is very necessary that the Executive Committee be composed entirely of Baltimore men, so that they may be in close touch with each other in preparing for the next meeting. Mr. Keller is just as good a man as can be found anywhere, and the committee considered him, and the only reason we dropped Mr. Keller was because we wanted a Baltimore man, thinking it would make the meeting all the more successful. The Executive Committee is the committee that does all the work and that is the reason we named on it only men from Baltimore City.

Mr. DUNNING: I feel very much as Mr. Schulze does—that gentlemen who do not attend meetings at all should not hold office. I do not remember ever seeing Mr. Williamson at a meeting. I know that he is a very able man and would do good work, but he has never taken any interest in this association and I think he should take an interest before he is given such an important position. That is how I feel about it. There are certain other Baltimoreans that could be chosen that would probably do very good work.

Mr. BOND: Gentlemen: I rather expect that I am responsible for the suggestion of Mr. Williamson's name.

Certainly we are all broad enough to know that the non-selection of some other gentlemen was not meant as a reflection on any. The object, as we saw it last night, was, in selecting a man whose interest might be stimulated. Mr. Williamson is somewhat prominent in other circles as well as in the drug circle, and I know that he is particularly well fitted to occupy a place on any Executive Committee because he has had a great deal of executive experience and a great deal of executive ability. He, personally, has not been consulted in the matter, and I am not at all sure he would decide to serve even if elected.

I think I am voicing the sentiments of other members of this committee in saying we are not anxious to urge Mr. Williamson's name at all. If there is any objection to him on any ground whatever we will be perfectly willing and glad to have some other name substituted. We gave you our reason for selecting Baltimoreans for the Executive Committee —so that they could be in close touch with each other at all times.

SECRETARY: I still maintain my point. There is no necessity for all the members of the Executive Committee to be Baltimoreans. The Secretary is ex-officio member of the Executive Committee. Mr. Smith is a hustler equal to any one in Baltimore, and he will be a member of the committee by virtue of his office, so it is not necessary that all the other members of the committee be Baltimoreans, especially not a man who does not show sufficient interest in the association to attend its meetings.

Mr. HANCOCK: This is only the second year that he has been in the association.

Mr. DUNNING: I think a man ought to show some little interest in an association before he is given an important position.

Mr. POWELL: I would like to say something in defence of Mr. Williamson. I do not know whether he was a member of the association or not at the time, but he spent a few days with us at Ocean City, and last winter he went to Annapolis

in defence of our proposed Pharmacy Law, and took an interest in it. He was at the meeting at the Eutaw House, where he also showed interest, and I think he would have been at this meeting if business had not interferred in some way to prevent his attendance.

Mr. DUNNING: There is no objection to Mr. Williamson, personally, the objection is simply that he has not taken any interest in the meetings of the association.

Mr. POWELL: That is the point I make. He has taken an interest in the work of the association.

Mr. MORGAN: I do not see any use in discussing this question further. The committee has offered to withdraw Mr. Williamson's name. For the sake of harmony let them substitute another name.

Mr. SMITH: I nominate Mr. J. H. Farrow.

Mr. HENRY: I second the motion.

Mr. MCKINNEY: I do not understand. For whose name is Mr. Farrow's substituted?

Mr. MEREDITH: I think now you have five names for the Executive Committee.

SECRETARY: Mr. Williamson's name was withdrawn.

Mr. HANCOCK: Is that last motion to refuse to accept the committee's report as an entirety?

SECRETARY: No, the motion is only on the Executive Committee.

Mr. SMITH: Do we accept the committee's report as an entirety?

SECRETARY: I amended it by nominating, instead of Mr. Williamson, Mr. Keller, of Frederick, and the motion was seconded by Mr. Dunning.

(Further discussion followed).

Mr. HANCOCK: Please give us the motion as made on the amendment.

SECRETARY: The motion as made was that the Report of the Committee be accepted as an entirety?

For President, Mr. J. E. Hengst, of Baltimore; First Vice-President, Mr. A. L. Pearre; Second Vice-President, Mr. Alfred Lapouraille; Third Vice-President, Mr. A. J. Keating; for Treasurer, Mr. Guy C. Wisotzki; for Secretary, Mr. O. C. Smith; for the Executive Committee, Mr. E. F. Kelly, Mr. D. R. Millard and Mr. Lee Williamson. The motion was made to amend it, and was seconded, by substituting for the name of Mr. Williamson, of Baltimore, Mr. Keller, of Frederick. For that reason, according to parliamentary usages the amendment must be put first. Now, you have had another nomination, which has been seconded, but which was out of order unless it was another amendment.

Mr. HANCOCK: I call for Mr. Schulze's amendment.

Mr. SCHULZE: The motion is to substitute for Mr. Williamson of Baltimore, Mr. Keller of Frederick.

(The motion on being put to vote was lost).

Mr. SMITH: I would like to say that one reason why Mr. Williamson is not here today, he is working for the druggists. If he had not on his shoulders today would he has, he would be here.

CHAIRMAN: Are you ready for the motion of Mr. Farrow?

(This motion having been seconded, was put to vote and carried).

Mr. MEREDITH: I make the motion that the Secretary cast the ballot for the election of the officers as a whole.

(Seconded and carried).

SECRETARY: The Secretary then casts the ballot for the following officers:

President, Mr. J. E. HENGST,

1st Vice-President, Mr. A. L. PEARRE,

2nd Vice-President, Mr. ALFRED LAPOURAILLE,

3rd Vice President, Mr. A. J. KEATING,

Treasurer, Mr. GUY C. WISOTZKI,

Secretary, Mr. O. C. SMITH.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Mr. E. F. KELLY,

Mr. D. R. MILLARD,

Mr. LEE WILLIAMSON.

CHAIRMAN: Under unfinished business we have the Report of Relations with the N. A. R. D., also report on the Title of Graduates of Pharmacy.

Mr. MORGAN: In the absence of Mr. Lapouraille, I have been instructed to report favorably on both reports.

The recommendation is that the title of Doctor of Pharmacy be conferred upon graduates of pharmacy. Really the committee hardly knew what jurisdiction the association had in the matter.

SECRETARY: The matter is this, if the committee read over carefully the letter from the Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties.

They requested that the various State Associations take some action as to what the title should be, and they wish it discussed, if possible, so that at their next meeting in September they will have something to go on in arriving at a conclusion.

Mr. MORGAN: Mr. Lapouraille asked me to report favorably on the recommendation.

Mr. MCKINNEY: I move the report be accepted.

Mr. HENRY: I second it.

(The motion being put to vote was carried, and the matter referred to the Publication Committee).

(No report on the N. A. R. D. was offered).

SECRETARY: There is one matter, under unfinished business, I have marked on my program. As you may notice, on the first page of the program, two prizes are to be awarded: one, the U. S. Pharmacopoeia, Eighth Revision, for meritorious paper presented at this meeting, another for fifteen dollars' worth of chemicals (Merck & Company) for the best paper.

It is in order to appoint a committee to take up the papers and decide who is entitled to these prizes.

There is another matter: In reference to the Pharmacopoeia awarded as a prize by the Board of Publications—they offer it again as a prize next year for the best paper on "How to Familiarize the Physician with the Pharmacopoeia."

CHAIRMAN: I appoint on such committee:

Mr. WESTCOTT,
Mr. POWELL,
Mr. HEUISLER.

CHAIRMAN: Is there any new business before the meeting?

Mr. HANCOCK: There is one matter, I think comes under that head, if I am in order: I move that we increase the membership of the Committee on the William Proctor Memorial Fund from three to five members. That will give a much better working committee than three members.

(The motion being seconded, was put to vote and carried).

SECRETARY: Under new business, I have a matter marked on my program that I would like to bring to the attention of the association. It seems to me our work at these meetings should be differently arranged. Of course we cannot divide it into sections as is done in the American Pharmaceutical Association, as we would not have sufficient matter, still, I think the various chairmen might present papers bearing on their work; that they might induce members to offer these papers. As the various reports come in, have those papers read and then discussed. This would be more interesting than the old custom which gets to be a little monotonous. I think it will make things a little more interesting than to go in the regular old groove. I offer the suggestion that this be done next year. Let the committee select the subjects in connection with their reports and get papers thereon.

Also, I want to make a reference to the matter of last night, the question of membership. In considering my position in connection with that I am reminded of a story I heard on one occasion in a religious convention, in the midst of a dis-

cuSSION between the High and Low Church parties, told by one of the old patriarchs in the assembly, one of the honorable fathers nigh on to ninety years of age. He said: "This discussion reminds me very much of something that occurred in my early life. Two men lived on adjoining farms, Mr. Smith on one and Mr. Jones on the other. There was a spring on Mr. Smith's farm, a spring of very good water, and it ran on down through Mr. Jones' farm, and Mr. Jones used the water, of course from the same spring, only not at the fountain head, but both were satisfied with the water. But after a while Mr. Smith's children grew large enough to go down and puddle in the spring, consequently Mr. Jones got muddy water. So one day he went to Mr. Smith and said, "Now look here, we have been living here in a neighborly fashion for several years, and have been good friends, and I want to continue, but your boys do get in the spring and stir it up and I get muddy water, and I think you should have it stopped." "Well," said Mr. Smith, "for old acquaintance sake, don't let's say anything about it." Mr. Jones took the advice and went home, but he found he still got muddy water and he again called on Mr. Smith. "Now, friend Smith, see here. I am sorry to come back, I know you said for old friendship's sake not to say anything about it, but the fact is, I am still getting muddy water." "Don't say anything about it," said Mr. Smith, "we don't want to have any strife about it." "O yes," said Jones, "very good, but I want clear water." And that is what I was after for the Secretary last night.

Therefore I offer this resolution:

Resolved, that Article III. in the Constitution and By-Laws be amended so that the members of this Association consist of Active, Honorary, Life and Associate members.

That goes to the Committee on Laws for next year.

Also, that we amend Article VIII of the By-Laws by adding a section defining the privileges of Associate members.

Mr. POWELL: I second the motion.

Mr. HANCOCK: I approve, but I do not think Article

VIII ought to be amended, but that another Article should be introduced. I would add another Article to the By-Laws.

SECRETARY: Article VIII sets forth who are eligible to Active membership in the Association.

Mr. HANCOCK: I am frank in saying that I think Article VIII is broad enough, but I think we ought to have another Article in the By-Laws defining who shall be Associate members.

SECRETARY: Of course this should go to the Committee on Laws and be reported on next year.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Schulze's motion, seconded by Mr. Powell is now before the meeting.

(The motion was put to vote and carried).

CHAIRMAN: There being no other new business we will now have the Report of the Legislative Committee, Mr. Meredith, Chairman.

Hagerstown, Md., June 28, 1906.

Mr. President and Members

Maryland Pharmaceutical Association.

The Legislative Committee for the years 1905-1906, asks your indulgence while the year's work is being reported. In the very first sentence your committee wishes to commend the hearty spirit of co-operation manifested by a large majority of Maryland pharmacists, in securing and defeating proposed legislation. Acting upon their commendation of the committee on President's Address for 1905, your committee had outlined the foundation work for desirable legislation looking toward the betterment of the condition of pharmacy, of pharmacists and the better protection of the public health. This in effect being the securing of an amendment legalizing the interchange of certificates of registration of pharmacists under certain and proper restrictions. The more effectually regulating the display of State Board Certificates. The elimination of parts of two clauses of the law relating to the Status of Physicians, which in effect amounted to a redundancy, and the more explicitly defining the limitations of assistant pharmacists practicing in this State.

Upon these amendments there was no fight to secure their passage, seeing that they were regarded as good legislation, they did need exact and detailed explanation relative to their effect upon the varied interests touched by the Legislation, this explanation to the committee on Hygiene,

Senators and Delegates, but when it was understood that the motive and end in view was right and that there would be no infringement upon the rights of the public, then there was no opposition to their passage.

Talbot County is brought under the scope of the Pharmacy Law by an Act passed during the last legislature. The new Narcotic Law being the other Law of positive legislation secured during the last session of Legislation. The positive legislation of the session was satisfactory.

To this report of positive achievements must be included that part of the work before the committee and the States' pharmacists, which occupied the attention of the legislators for a considerable portion of the session; and while it amounted to negative legislation, it is none the less interesting and points a lesson equally as powerful and significant as the positive legislation. The negative legislation included the so-called Godwin Bill, House Bill, No. 105, and the Bryan Anti-Narcotic Bill, House Bill, No. 72. From the day of their introduction and reference to the committee on Hygeine for the House of Delegates, they became the object of discussion, both serious and casual. The Godwin measure especially received marked attention; and while it was brought prominently before the public mind by so-called popular meetings and forced into the public eye by well written open letters to the more prominent newspapers, and exploited in petitions, public hearings, etc., by interests which would be the most likely to profit by its passage, it was accorded the consideration usually afforded such measures of special legislation, and defeat was its portion, the portion it deserved. And after all, the fate of this measure only serves to emphasize that never-to-be-overlooked truism, that the source and fountain head of genuine reform is an enlightened public opinion; given that, everything else will come of itself, including proper legislation; and without that, no measure, however adequate, can accomplish much. The public is ever quick to reason out motives and unerring in fathoming the effect upon its own well being, and while the exponents of the Godwin Measure were laboring overtime trying to point out the good points of the Measure, the dear public was working just as hard to ascertain how those sponsors for the Measure would be affected, whether there could be a hidden motive for the seeming unselfish interest and zealousness for the public weal, and when the personnel of the exponents and opponents of the Bill had been submitted to careful scrutiny, their possible motive dissected and the unbending rule of personal and general public interest applied, the public and legislators arose in their might and said we will have none of it, and the Godwin Bill, House Bill, No. 105, passed into the oblivion of unwritten history.

So with the Bryan Anti-Narcotic Bill, House Bill, No. 72, a bill either drawn by one or a number of men who either knew nothing of the conditions and subject matter included in the Measure or knew too much about it and sought to leap into Utopia at a single bound. These

two Measures, of course secured the negative support of your committee and your committee was magnificently aided by the Pharmacists of the State and Baltimore City. In this connection it is a pleasure to note the confidence the State's Pharmacists as a whole place in the members of their Legislative Committee. For when these very important matters came before the committee, they demanded immediate attention, their possible effect called for prompt and accurate diagnosis and when their cases suggested positive and allopathic treatment, and the remedy was applied as best we knew how, the general public, and the State's pharmacists, from every nook and corner stood by your committee unanimously, and Baltimore City did likewise, noting one single exception. And we note this with no thought of boast for the committee's effort, but the rather to commend the accurate and effective manner the public has of dealing with Measures of questionable origin, sponsorship, motives and unquestionable effect, and that it may serve as a warning for would-be reformers of the future.

The effect of the positive legislation may be summed up briefly as follows:

The amendments to the pharmacy law legalize the interchange of certificates of registration for pharmacists with such other States as do likewise, providing the State Board requirements and standard of examination is on a par with those of our State, and providing that the applicant for registration under this amendment enjoys a good moral reputation. In passing we may note that about 60 per cent. of the States Pharmacy Boards have joined this movement which has become national in character and scope.

Another amendment provides for the prominent display of State Board Certificates in the store where the owner of the certificate is regularly and continuously employed, and also provides for a fine of \$25 as an extra inducement to carry out the requirements of the law in this particular. Another amendment has for its purpose the setting forth the limitations to be thrown around assistant pharmacists; the new amendment provides that an assistant shall be left in charge of a store for not a longer period of time than 24 hours and then acting only in the temporary absence of a registered pharmacist who is regularly and continuously employed in that store. This clause has also a penalty provision, a fine of \$100.00. Another amendment was in the nature of a condensation of parts of several sections in the old law, relative to the status of physicians and dentists. Their status being sufficiently stated in Section 2 of the amended law, the parts of other sections which referred to them were eliminated from the Amended Law. The law was further amended so as to include Talbot County, the only County which sought exclusion from the working of the original law. Talbot County came in at her own request.

The Anti-Narcotic Law was amended and made more stringent. The important changes having been made being the following.

The fines for violation of any part of the law are made heavier. It now provides for a fine; for the first violation, of from \$50 to \$100; for a second offence a fine of from \$100 to \$200 or imprisonment for 6 months or both, and in addition a forfeiture of the State's certificate of registration, be the offender a pharmacist, a physician or veterinarian.

The enforcement of this law is placed in the hands of the Pharmacy Board. Aside from these laws of local interest the Federal Pure Food and Drug Bill and the Denaturized Alcohol Bill are of more or less interest to the pharmacist, the latter of which has become a law in the last few weeks and the former is likely to become a law in the next few days. The point of interest to the pharmacist in the Pure Food and Drug Bill, if it becomes a law, is that it provides for the labeling of preparations containing Opium and also provides that preparations containing alcohol, be they for internal administration, shall state the alcoholic strength of the preparation on the label. In concluding this report it might not be considered a breach of courtesy due future legislative committees to offer a few suggestions. Suggestions borne of observation in meetings with legislators and laymen. Suggestions borne from much thought on the part of the writer of this report. Suggestions which would seem to overcome all the evils sought to be overcome. Suggestions which, should they be carried to the extent of being framed into a law would adequately protect the public health and at the same time not place a burden upon the manufacturer, or any other class.

In the first place a Measure such as the so-called Godwin Measure is objectionable primarily because it is confiscatory in nature, if not in design.

Radical personal measures are objectionable in character and non-American in principle, and cannot hope to be successful. A measure to be successful must be fair to all interests and fair to all classes. A measure to be successful, must be seconded by a robust, healthy, spontaneous public sentiment. Not a sentiment wrought up by a Magazine published monthly for \$1.00 per year, a sentiment wrought up for the profit it brings the publisher. Not a sentiment bolstered up by any special class of men, especially when that class will be the most benefited by the legislation sought. Not a sentiment which amounts only to a fad. Not such sentiments, but a sentiment which is borne of a special and urgent necessity, and fostered by a positive and potentious evil.

There is more or less of a sentiment for a conservative, sensible label law, one which would expose the impositions and fake preparations on the market, and such an end could easily be accomplished by a simple amendment to the present Narcotic Law, and the next legislature would pass such a measure, the manufacturer would not object and the public

be benefited. If an amendment would be presented to the legislature asking to insert after the words "for external use" in Section 1, of the present Narcotic Law, providing for a separate label of special type and color of ink, to be placed upon all proprietary, non-secret and so-called patent medicines which contain Cocaine or Opium in any form or its alkaloids. This special label to state the state in which the drug is used in the preparation and the exact quantity of the above drug contained in the dose provided for in the directions. The word Poison to be printed diagonally across the special label in still different type, and color of ink to be in contrast with other inks used on the package and special label. All printing on the special label to be in legible type and in the language used in the directions on the package, should the directions be on the package in several languages, a special label to be used in each language and placed on the package along side the directions in that language. In the case of liquid preparations the alcoholic strength should appear, but *without* a poison label.

An amendment to this present Narcotic Law along these lines would pass the legislature, is rational and will meet the demands and requirements of all classes not seeking special legislation.

Thanking you for your patience during the reading of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

H. LIONEL MEREDITH, *Chairman.*

Mr. MEREDITH: I will read that part of the report referring to the effective or positive legislation before the last Maryland Legislature. This other matter justs speaks of the help gotten from the outside bodies and of the negative legislation which we did not get.

The positive legislation went all along the line of the recommendations last year at the meeting at Betterton. (Mr. Meredith here read from report).

Now, in addition to these there were several federal bills, the pure food law and the alcohol bill, which both affected the pharmacist to a certain degree. The pure food bill, which has not yet become a law, provides that opium preparations should be so labelled; the label reading that the preparation contains opium and giving the quantity, and also provides that the alcoholic preparations shall have the alcoholic strength. (Again reading from paper).

Denaturized alcohol has no effect on small drug establishments, only on the large ones.

There is one suggestion I would like to make here, looking to future legislation. (Reading from report).

We would like to amend that part of the Anti-Narcotic Law. It would be an easy matter to get an amendment through. The legislators, as a rule, are very sensible men, and if you can prove the amendment is fair and not in favor of any particular class or against any particular class, as a general rule you have no trouble in getting those things through. When we went down to Annapolis it took us about five minutes to explain the provisions of the pharmacy amendments and we were told there would be no difficulty about it. As you all know, in the case of the Godwin bill and the Bryan bill there was a great deal of difficulty because they figured it was not quite fair to everybody, while there is more or less of a sentiment in favor of a label law. (Again reading from report).

I only want to say that your committee was very much encouraged by the way the state pharmacists and the Baltimore city pharmacists rallied to their suggestions for aid, the Baltimore city pharmacists especially were strongly helpful in getting our amendments through and repealing objectionable legislation.

Mr. POWELL: I think it would be in order to give a standing vote of thanks to this committee for the work they did the past year.

Mr. HANCOCK: I second that motion.

(The motion being put to vote was carried).

Mr. HEUISLER: Would it be feasible to hold the afternoon session now, as a number of gentlemen are going to leave early this afternoon?

SECRETARY: Before we take up anything else I wish to read a message from Fort Wayne, Indiana, from one dear to us all:

"Fort Wayne, Indiana, June 21, 1906."

"Mr. LOUIS SCHULZE, *Secretary*:

"Trip to Rocky Mountains prevented my presence.
Greetings to all.

(Signed) "Dr. WILLIAM SIMON."

Mr. DUNNING: I move we continue the present session and take in the afternoon session.

Mr. POWELL: I second the motion.

Mr. DUNNING: I suggest also we have ten minutes intermission before continuing with the meeting.

(This motion was carried, also a motion to have the installation of officers at the banquet in the evening.)

AFTER INTERMISSION.

SECRETARY: This is virtually the afternoon session; but it is not necessary to read the minutes of the previous session unless desired.

(The motion was thereupon made, seconded and carried, that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with).

CHAIRMAN: We shall be glad to hear the Report of the Auditing Committee on the Treasurer's report.

Mr. DUNNING: We have examined the books of the Treasurer, found them correct, and signed the Treasurer's papers.

CHAIRMAN: Next is the Report of the Committee on Medical Societies.

Mr. MEREDITH: (After reading report) The committee reports very favorably on those suggestions; and would make the recommendation to the incoming Committee on Medical Societies.

Mr. MEREDITH: (After reading report) The committee reports very favorably on those suggestions, and would make the recommendation to the incoming Committee on Medical Societies that the third suggestion, particularly, be carried out; that a line of National Formulary preparations be presented at both the State Medical and Chirurgical meetings and meetings of the county medical societies; and propose that when the county medical societies have monthly meetings, that six, eight or ten National Formulary preparations be presented at each meeting, bearing labels stating the formula of each preparation and that it was prepared by members of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association.

SECRETARY: I want to call the committee's attention to the fact that they did not so state it, but they no doubt intended that suggestion to cover the U. S. Pharmacopoeia as well as the National Formulary.

I move that the recommendation be adopted.

(The motion being seconded, was put to vote and carried).

CHAIRMAN: We will now have the report of the committee on the prize papers.

Mr. POWELL: We recommend that the Merck Prize be given to Mr. H. A. B. Dunning, and the U. S. P. Prize be given to Mr. J. J. Barnett.

CHAIRMAN: The next in order is the election of three candidates to recommend to the Governor of Maryland from which to appoint a member on the Board of Pharmacy.

Mr. SMITH: I want to make a motion: That we recommend the names of Mr. Powell, of Snow Hill, Mr. Mercer Brown and Mr. Leary, and that these gentlemen be elected without ballot.

Mr. LEARY: I wish to withdraw my name, as other duties would interfere with my serving on the Board.

SECRETARY: I think it preferable to do this in the manner of last year. I believe in having harmony. I believe unless we do it in that way we will not have harmony—the method last year being by secret ballot. Let us distribute

slips of paper and allow each member to write on his ballot three names; then collect them and abide by the result. Then no one can find fault. If you get up in the meeting and nominate and elect persons it is a kind of a jammed through method.

Mr. DUNNING: I approve of Mr. Schulze's suggestion.

(The Secretary passed around the papers).

Mr. HANCOCK: I have no objection to Mr. Schulze's suggestion, but is the motion before the house? Has it been seconded?

Mr. LAPOURAILLE: I second that motion.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Leary having withdrawn his name I wish to substitute that of Mr. Forman of Centreville.

CHAIRMAN: The recommendations of Mr. Smith are:

W. C. POWELL,

E. M. FORMAN,

MERCER BROWN.

Mr. DUNNING: I think Mr. Schulze's plan is the better way by which to appoint these three men. Simply have the members choose any three names, write on the slips of paper and then collect the papers. The three who get the most votes are the men elected. Therefore I suggest that Mr. Smith's motion be defeated.

Mr. HANCOCK: I approve of Mr. Dunning's discussion of this. I think the plan he outlines is the proper way of voting on these names.

Mr. MEREDITH: I also think Mr. Schulze's suggestion should be carried out, for the reason that it is fairer for all, and gives everyone an opportunity of expressing his own views. When only three names are suggested we do not like to vote them down although we may have some individual preferences. As far as I, personally, am concerned, the gentlemen named are all acceptable to me, yet at the same time they might not be to somebody else. I think the other method of election preferable.

Mr. SMITH: I am willing to withdraw my motion.

(The motion of Mr. Schulze having been seconded and carried, the Chairman appointed Mr. Dunning and Dr. Kelly, Tellers, the ballots were collected and the Secretary reported the result as follows):

SECRETARY: Mr. W. C. Powell has received 18 votes, Mr. E. M. Forman 10 and Mr. Mercer Brown 9. Mr. Powell received the majority.

CHAIRMAN: Next is the report of the committee to whom the Report of the Historical Committee was referred.

Mr. RUTH: The recommendation of our committee is that this committee be made a permanent one.

(Referred to the Publication Committee).

CHAIRMAN: Is there any new business before the meeting?

SECRETARY: Mr. Chairman, I have some new business—nobody else seems to have thought of it. I move you, sir, that the local Secretaries, the Mayor of Frederick City, those ladies and gentlemen who so kindly participated in the concert on our first evening, our host, Mr. P. E. Long, and our stenographer, receive a vote of thanks for the thorough manner in which they have performed their duties; also that Mr. Dunning, Chairman of the late Executive Committee receive a vote of thanks for deciding that Braddock Heights should be the place of this meeting.

(The motion was seconded, put to vote and carried).

SECRETARY: There is still another thing: I think the Association ought to give a rising vote of thanks to our First Vice-President, who, in the absence of the President, has so ably, effectively and impartially conducted this meeting.

(The motion was duly seconded, and carried by a rising vote).

CHAIRMAN: I certainly appreciate the tribute you have paid me and tender my thanks. I am glad to have been with you. I have never missed a meeting of either the State or National Associations, I am always glad to be present, not only myself, but my whole family.

(Thereupon the meeting was adjourned).



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL DRUGGISTS

1747 17th Street

Philadelphia, June 2, 1906.

Mr. A. L. PEARRE,
Frederick, Md.

My Dear Mr. Pearre:

In answer to your very kind invitation to be with you on the occasion of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association's Annual Meeting on June 19th, 20th and 21st, at Braddock Heights. I very much regret to say that I shall be unable to accept. So much has arisen at recent date to keep me busy that I am constrained to forgo many pleasures that I had anticipated. Kindly accept for yourself and Mr. Keller my kindest appreciation, and sincerely trusting your meeting will be as successful as hoped for. I am,

Very truly,
T. H. POTTS.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF PHARMACEUTICAL FACULTIES.

June 8, 1906.

Mr. M. A. TOULSON,
President Md. Ph. A.,
Chestertown, Md.

Dear Mr. Toulson:

I know that your Association is interested in pharmaceutical education, and I am anxious to have you call the attention of the educators in Maryland to the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties.

Membership in this organization is limited to schools of pharmacy but all interested parties are welcome at the open sessions of the conference. Our meeting will occur at Indianapolis, the week of the A. Ph. A. meeting which begins September 3.

Thanking you in advance for any attention which you may give our organization at the coming meeting of your association, I remain,

Yours truly,

H. M. WHEPLEY, President.

Irishman, however, turned away disgusted. "What's the matter with that clock," asked the clerk, "don't you like it?" The Irishman replied, "The clock's all right, it's very pretty, but it's bad enough to think about winding it up without having to feed that damn bird."

The first person I would like to feed is Mr. H. Dorsey Etchinson of Frederick.

Mr. ETCHINSON: Mr. Toastmaster, ladies and gentlemen: I feel something like Mr. Bryan when he had cabled to him some days ago that they were thinking seriously of nominating him again for the Presidency of the United States. His reply was: "This is so sudden." I do not know what I have done to my good friend, possibly I can divine now the gloved hand and the beauty smile he gave me when I met him here in the corridor of the hotel. What sinister designs he may have had I cannot just now fathom. But I am an old bird at this business, and inasmuch as I have you just exactly where I want you, why, you can consider that my handsome friend in front of me is to blame, upon him will rest the responsibility of the punishment.

Now it is supposed that a man will talk about everything on an occasion of this kind except that which is really connected and sensible, and inasmuch as I have occupied this place for the past hour and a half, and most pleasantly, and I have become impressed with the nervousness of your president-elect, out of the pity and commiseration that there is in my heart I propose to take a load off his mind and for the major part of the time consume the entire program myself. (Applause).

I suppose that that is the reason why the Toastmaster has called on me first. I did really believe, at least, I was egotistical enough to think that that was why my friend Pearre especially called on me and asked me to attend this function tonight, that he wanted me to inject my personality in the line of a speech maker because of the profession and calling which I humbly represent. Now I have come here doubly armed. I came here tonight with the gospel on my one hand and the Government of the City of Frederick on the other, both of

them, ladies, are handsome men, both of them are unmarried. (Applause).

But really, to come back, I am at a loss to know why my friend called on me first. I cannot answer that question. I am just for the moment as much in the dark as our mourning friend in New England, and I am speaking about clocks as my brother referred to clocks a moment ago. I am as much at a loss as the mourning woman who attended a funeral up in New England. This woman meandered through the parlor, and she went into the sitting room, and she went into another room, and finally she came into contact with one of the bereaved family, and noticing what she thought was a very handsome piece of furniture standing on the left hand side of the room she was occupying; she remarked, "O, my dear, where did you get that handsome clock?" The lady addressed replied, "That is no clock, that's the deceased; we simply stood him up so as to make room for the mourners."

She simply did not know just at the time, and neither do I know. For fear that the Toastmaster might call on my good brother Steck, and for fear also he might call on my friend over here on the right—a good old Democratic mayor—I am going to take up most of the time, and right here I am reminded, ladies, we have got the handsomest mayor in Maryland. (Applause). He is not only a sweet singer in Israel, but a sweet singer of the Democratic party. (Applause). But when I think of him, whether a Democratic office holder or a Republican office holder, or of any one who is an office holder I am reminded of the comparison that some one very wittily made in referring to office holders in the United States: "When they want to get rid of a Czar in Russia they give him a bomb, and when they want to get rid of a bum in America they give him an office." (Laughter).

Speaking about preachers now—and I might say here that the representative of the cloth who sits down half way along the table is one of the dearest and best friends I have upon earth—but I cannot let this occasion go by without paying my respects, not so much to him as to the profession he represents.

I really felt, you know, when I was invited up here that I ought to have some sort of not only physical but moral body-guard as well, because when a fellow gets into the hands of a lot of poison mixers, fellows who might have, perhaps, designs upon your life, it is wise for him to at least make preparation for a sudden visit to other realms.

So, I say, I cannot let this opportunity pass without saying something about my friend who represents the most dignified calling in the world, the Cloth. We naturally, all of us—I don't know how you folks do, some of you especially, from the Eastern shore, and there are some here from the Eastern Shore, the Eastern Shore really does not regard either God or man, I know they don't in politics and I am afraid they are not first class artists as far as ethics are concerned—but we up here, as a rule, are accustomed to look up to the Cloth, sometimes we look down, sometimes, you know, these fellows will go astray; in this age of graft and power it does not make much difference what calling or vocation a man represents, the dollar mark will sometimes hide the vision of the sun. But I am not following a false principle of logic in arguing from a special to a general rule, but I simply want to tell a story at the expense of my brother who is here tonight, not only for his own pleasure but for the protection of you all, and especially some of you unmarried men.

I heard this very interesting anecdote about a minister who was a little bit fond of the pasteboards. Occasionally he would do it, you know. He would play poker, or he would get into a little game of High Five, and like the fellow who sometimes wakes up in the morning before the morning hour, or talks in his sleep and says to his wife, "Give me five dollars' worth of chips"—this preacher about whom I am going to tell this anecdote was in the habit, when lost in reverie, of imagining he was playing a game of cards. He was on the superannuated list and not engaged in the actual ministerial service, but used frequently to go to church to hear a brother of his, and frequently (like a good many of us—not that we do it from choice, but from necessity) he went to sleep. He

had been doing that quite frequently, and his pastoral friend thought he would break him of the habit. So one morning after the service he found his reverend brother sitting in the front part of the church in his usual accustomed place with his head down on his shirt front, fast asleep. The minister then announced from the pulpit "We will sing Psalm sixty-six, and Doctor Smith will please lead." There was no response. The congregation looked on. The pastor tried again: "We will now sing Psalm sixty-six, and Doctor Smith"—Doctor Smith heard his name, and said: "'Tain't my lead, I done it last.'"

Ladies, I am glad to see all of you. I am glad to see the gentlemen but glad to see the ladies as well, and I am glad to see we have some Frederick county ladies here at this board. Couldn't all you fellows from all sections of the State from which you come, couldn't you come up here the proper fashion without having to appropriate the fair dames of the land of which temporarily you are guests? No applause? I certainly feel embarrassed, especially that my friends, Steck, Pearre, Osborn and Smith have not gallantry enough, at least, to appreciate a compliment paid to those so near and dear in their own county. (Applause).

I am very glad to see you all. I tell you that a banquet without women is not a banquet at all. I have always believed that Richter told the truth when he said that no man could live piously or die righteously without a wife. I am not one of the men who indulges in remarks of this kind: I have heard men say—I don't know whether they mean it or not—but I have heard them say that for a month before marriage and a month after death a woman's an angel. Did you ever hear this expressed, gentlemen: Before marriage a man's a dude, after marriage he's subdued. Before marriage he has no buttons on his shirt; after marriage he has no shirts. Before marriage a man would not marry the best woman in the world; after marriage he has found out that he has not.

Now, I say I am not one of those fellows that takes that

view of woman, but rather do I believe that Heaven is a paradise fenced in with girls. (Applause).

Say, am I taking too long? I am talking a good deal of nonsense, a good deal that don't mean much of anything. What I really want to say is, my friends, that I am glad to have met you here on this mountain top. I really don't know what method there was in the madness of your committee that put me at the beginning, at the Alpha of the meeting of your Association and practically now places me at the end of it. I really did not realize I was so popular as a member of the Frederick bar until now. You know day before yesterday I made a reference to members of my profession. I really meant exactly what I said: That when I am in a social gathering, and a purely social gathering, I always have some misgivings, especially with reference to the profession I represent, because it is misunderstood. I understand it. (Laughter).

In conclusion, having welcomed you here the other day and having said that the people of Frederick county were glad to see you, I am going to again take the responsibility, as their spokesman, to say that we are sorry you are going to leave. We hope you will come back. Frederick county is the best county in all Maryland. It has in it as good men as any county in Maryland, and I absolutely know that it has the sweetest, fairest women of Maryland. (Applause). I say that with all propriety to the ladies present from elsewhere; you will simply be included among the "and others."

Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you. I do not know whether I have kept my word or not, blame it on your friend who sits in front of you, don't blame it on me. I simply feel that for the very handsome repast to which you gave me an invitation, and which I have enjoyed, that I have to square up accounts, and I have endeavored to give full consideration for the things received, and if there is anything in the world that a lawyer loves to do, it is to do a thing honestly, and therefore I say this honestly, that I can go home with a clear conscience, I can ride down on that car tonight with a conscience just as clean as either of the distinguished gentlemen who will occupy a seat

on either side. I have done my duty. I won't make any charge. I will be gracious enough to say to the committee that as far as I am concerned the bill is squared.

Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you very much and I will take my seat, and I hope I will soon be in the position of listening to the liquid tones of melody as they will come from the nest of singing birds that linger in my friend's throat. (Applause).

Mr. HANCOCK: In all well-regulated military camps one of the duties of the sentry is to warn the guard of the approach of the commanding officer. At Tampa, the Fifth Regiment, by some means or other, had enlisted in the ranks an Irishman, and one day while on guard duty he saw Shafter approaching, and forgetting his dignity he called out, "Here comes the main squeeze." I take inspiration from my friend Mulligan tonight, and introduce the "main squeeze" of our Association, who will respond to the toast of the Association—our President, Mr. Hengst. (Applause).

Mr. HENGST: Mr. Toastmaster, ladies and gentlemen: I did not know until a short time ago that I was going to be called on to respond to a toast, and ask you to pardon me while I read a few scattered thoughts. The day has been to me so full of surprises, the shock I have received has been so great, that my brain could not be kept quiet long enough to memorize even the few words I have to offer.

(The President here read his address).

Mr. HANCOCK: Braddock Heights itself is enough to conjure inspiration in the mind of an American, as among these scenes and through these passages George Washington learned his first military lessons with Lord Braddock. It was not far from here, in Frederick, that Francis Scott Key was born, who wrote, "The Star Spangled Banner;" in proposing the toast of "George Washington and The Star Spangled Banner," I am going to take the liberty of calling on Mayor Smith to sing us the National Anthem. (Applause).

(Mayor Smith rendered the anthem).

Mr. HANCOCK: It was a little daughter of a minister who on one occasion when her father was busily engaged and her mother had told her to make less noise and to go to bed, said she wanted to see her papa; her mother replied, "No, darling, you cannot see your father, he is busy." "But mama, I want to see my papa." "No, darling, he must not be disturbed." "But, mama, I am a sick woman and must see the minister." We will follow the child's example—we are pleased to call upon the Reverend Mr. Steck for a few words. (Applause).

Mr. STECK: Mr. Toastmaster, ladies and gentlemen: When we go out together, Mr. Etchinson furnishes the brains and I the good looks, and you have done well to ask me only to show myself. I am no orator as he is, but a plain, blunt man that loves my friends. I have not any stories to tell, I am a serious man. But I do not feel that I have been treated right at any of the larger banquets I have attended since I have been a resident of Frederick. Shortly after coming to this city to reside I attended a banquet. Now my forte is Maryland biscuits, and I have not seen one for ten years, and there I was made to sit at that particular banquet for a mortal hour and a half looking at a plate of Maryland biscuits while listening to the speeches, and here, because my up-bringing will not allow me to smoke in the presence of ladies—this is not yours or anybody's else fault, simply a matter of education—(laughter and applause) well, my education will not allow me to smoke in the presence of ladies, yet I have been compelled to sit here for—it doesn't make any difference how long—with a cigar lying right in front of my eyes. I leave it to the men if that is not matchless misery.

I do not see why you did not ask me to sing a song or say a piece—now I might say a piece, but I am no post-prandialist. The fact is that I usually eat so much when I come to banquets that I have not any room to say anything, and I have done very well this evening. I can prove that by Mrs. Pearre.

I am truly glad to be up here. I have a great deal of

respect for the druggists and the druggists' families. (Applause). I have been dealing with them ever since I—well, before I knew that that word was called "Pharma-suit-ical." I remember I began by calling it "Pharma-cute-ical" and went down in the spelling class once on it. I have had a great deal of respect for them all my life because all my life I have been dealing with them, and so has my family, and I am one of a large family, and we have had a great deal to do, one way and another, with the druggists, and possibly that is the reason our family is gradually growing less. (Laughter).

We cannot get along without them anywhere any more than you can get along without the lawyers, bad fellows as they may be according to Brother Etchinson's declaration, and he ought to know for he's one of them. Still we would not want to get along without the lawyers. We would not want to get along without the druggists, and I am sure, between the two of you we could not get along without the preachers. We ought to hold together, we of these three professions. We ought to stand by each other. We can be mutually helpful. The lawyer can get you fellows out of the trouble that comes about as the result of a bad mixture, and then I can cover the tracks of the lawyer.

I am sorry you are going. Goodness knows when I will get to another banquet. I am loath to leave this one. I am glad you came. I really and truly am glad you came. It has cost me something, however, to be present at these two sessions. I had to give up the High School Commencement tonight. (Applause). The other day it also cost me much to come. That's no joke. You may have thought the other was. But on the day I refer to there came to see me, just as I was having the last pin put in, a friend of mine from Ohio. He had been one of my parishioners for five years, as true as steel. I was with him only for about ten minutes and then came away. And you fellows owe me an everlasting debt of gratitude for that, because you held me here for a mortal hour and a half that I could have spent with that man and his wife. I don't know yet but that I ought to send in a bill. I could have

remained with him longer, but I supposed you began your business sessions as we begin our services, promptly on time, and I said to him, "I am awfully sorry, I would like to stay with you, why it's worth a whole lot to see you here in my house, especially when I was not expecting you to come" (and I knew he was not going to stay for supper), "it's worth a whole lot, but I have got to go up to the Heights, I promised these druggists I would be there, and I cannot stay away."

Well now, let me say "Amen" to a great deal that Etchinson has said, but forget about the cards and some things he said, he did not mean anything, he does not play cards, you will think he is a bad man from what he said about himself, and he is one of the best fellows in town, Etchinson is. He is one of the best fellows in town, one of the most harmless, and a man who will go just as far out of his way to do you a favor as any man in this county about which he said such nice things. He does not play cards. He does not know anything about poker, you could tell that by the way he talked about jack-pots and things. He does not know anything more about raising jack-pots than he does about raising an audience. But I want to endorse some things: What he said about your organization being something more than a mere business arrangement, being more than a combination to keep prices up and to get rid of cut-rate druggists, something more than that. It is worth something to you because of the other fellow. There is the element of the altruist in your organization. If it ought to live at all it ought to do good to the other fellow, and I want to endorse all in the serious portions of his address. I want to say "Amen" to it. You druggists have a great deal to do with keeping us straight. You have a great deal to do with the public health, and whether you sell these things about which Etchinson was talking here—he knows all about sawdust because he lives in a boarding house, we keep house and get our own breakfasts—but keep to those things that stand for purity in the community, purity of food stuffs, purity of drugs, purity of morals, purity of religion. Stand for all of those things and you will wax strong and mighty, and you

will succeed as you deserve to succeed, and when you die there will be no banns in your death.

I thank you, Mr. Toastmaster.

Mr. HANCOCK: It was the late Senator Hoar, I believe, who, on a trip to Europe, happened to come across one of the old ancestral homes of his family, and who particularly admired a certain staircase that he found there, so much so that he bought it, had it taken down and transported to America. When it arrived at his home he was sitting on the porch with his wife, and as the wagon drove up with it his wife said "Senator, what is this?" "Why," he said, "this is a staircase, my dear, that I bought in England, and it came from my ancestral home." His wife asked, "What are you going to do with it?" "Well, my dear," said the Senator, "that's a woman's question." The next toast will be "A Woman's Question and I would be pleased to have Mr. John C. Muth respond to our ladies. (Applause).

Mr. MUTH: Mr. Toastmaster, Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen: I feel that it is doing me somewhat of an injustice in so suddenly selecting me to respond on a subject which is so near and dear to the hearts of all of us, particularly as there are so many fellow members in the Association who surely are more able and capable than I in doing justice to this noble subject. However, I hope that I am not callous enough not to receive an inspiration from the bright eyes of the fair ones who have graced our board with their presence on this festive occasion. I do not wish to accuse our worthy president of having bought his election, but certain it is, Mr. Toastmaster, that the ladies were on his side. Even before he himself knew anything about his selection for the important office to which he has been elected I was approached, and I believe there were some others who were approached also, and we were told of the dire and dreadful things that would happen to us if we did not vote for Mr. Hengst. So the power of woman has descended upon the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association.

But, ladies, a stronger power than that has descended upon us. We have felt the sweet influence of your gracious presence during our entire meeting. We may have grappled with chemical problems, we may have wrestled with pharmaceutical problems of all kinds—and our friend Kelly here has told us how to make "Granular Effervescent Salts"—but in the end we had to bow with reverence to the sweet innocent prattle of baby girlhood and we forgot our cares and our perplexities in that sweet, holy trinity of Sister, Wife, Mother. (Applause).

With all the sincerity of my heart I drink to the ladies, God bless them.

And I ask you to remember, while we are drinking this toast, the words of our great American poet :

"As unto the bow the cord is
So unto the man is woman.
Though she bends him, she obeys him,
Though she draws him, yet she follows,
Useless each without the other."

Again ladies, I say, God bless you. (Applause).

Mr. HANCOCK : The evening is growing late, and our friends who are responsible for giving us a very pleasant evening are leaving, so that I think the best finale will be to bring this occasion to a close and find our way out and give goodbye to the friends making their departure.



CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, To promote progress and to guard the well-being of our profession within the State, Pharmacists should be thoroughly organized, and

WHEREAS, The business relations existing between Pharmacists, Chemists, Wholesale and Manufacturing Druggists are, and ought to be, of the most intimate and confidential character, and

WHEREAS, There exists great necessity for the enactment of just, yet stringent laws, in the interest of the public, to guard against the adulteration of food and medicines and to confine the compounding and dispensing of drugs and medicines to those who are thoroughly competent. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Pharmacists, Chemists, Wholesale and Manufacturing Druggists of the State of Maryland, in convention assembled, do hereby organize ourselves into a permanent association and adopt the following Constitution and By-Laws:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

This Association shall be known as THE MARYLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE II.

The object of this Association is to bring together the reputable Pharmacists, Chemists, and Druggists of the State, that they may by thorough organization and united effort, advance the science of Pharmacy, promote scientific research, and, in the interest of the public, strive to have enacted, just, yet stringent laws, to prevent the adulteration of food and medicines and to confine the compounding and sale of medicines to regularly educated pharmacists.

ARTICLE III.

This Association shall consist of active, life and honorary members.

ARTICLE IV.

The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Local Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of three members.

All officers of this Association, except the Local Secretary, shall be elected annually by ballot, and hold office until their successors are elected and qualified. The Local Secretary shall be appointed by the President after the place of meeting shall have been selected.

ARTICLE V.

Every proposition to alter or amend this Constitution must be submitted in writing, and after being read shall be referred to the Committee on Laws, and lie over until the next annual meeting of the Association, when, upon receiving an affirmative vote of three-fourths of the members present, shall become part of this Constitution.

ARTICLE VI.

Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

The President shall preside over all meetings of this Association; he shall announce all business, receive and submit all proper motions to the consideration of the Association. Upon calling the yeas and nays, and in cases of equal division he shall vote; upon all other occasions he may not vote. He shall decide all questions of order, subject, however, to an appeal. He shall appoint all committees, unless their appointment is otherwise ordered by the Association. He shall present at each annual meeting of the Association, an address, upon any subject he may select, and shall make such suggestions as may seem to him suitable to promote the interests and better carry out the objects for which this Association has been organized. He shall sign all certificates of membership, countersign all orders upon the Treasurer, and authenticate the proceedings by his signature.

ARTICLE II.

In the absence of the President, or his inability to act, his duties shall devolve upon the Vice-Presidents in their order of rank.

ARTICLE III.

The Secretary shall make and keep correct minutes of the proceedings and conduct all the correspondence of the Association. He shall carefully preserve on file, all reports, essays and papers of every description, and it shall be his duty, under direction of the Board of Trustees, to edit, publish and distribute the Proceedings of the Association, and shall be paid an annual salary of fifty dollars. The Local Secretary shall reside at or near the place of Annual meeting and have charge of arrangements for the same.

ARTICLE IV.

The Treasurer shall collect and safely hold all dues and other funds belonging to the Association, to the order of the Board of Trustees. He shall report to the Executive Committee before each annual meeting, the names of all members who have failed to pay their dues. He shall at each annual meeting render a statement of his accounts to the Executive Committee for audit, and report a copy of same to the Association.

ARTICLE V.

The Executive Committee, of which the Secretary shall be *ex-officio* a member, shall have charge of the roll; shall investigate the claims of all candidates for membership, and have charge of all business not otherwise assigned.

ARTICLE VI.

This Association shall hold its meetings annually at such time and place as the Executive Committee may name. Special meetings shall be called upon the written application of ten members, directed to the President; said written application before being acted on must be submitted to the Board of Trustees, and receive the approval of a majority of said Board of Trustees, and at least twenty-five days' notice be given of the time, place and object of meeting in special session. A semi-annual meeting may be held at such place as the President may designate, which the officers and chairmen of committees, especially, shall attend.

ARTICLE VII.

The officers of the Association shall constitute a Board of Trustees for the transaction of any business that may be intrusted to it.

ARTICLE VIII.

Any Pharmacist, Chemist, Wholesale or Manufacturing Druggist of good moral and professional standing is eligible to membership.

ARTICLE IX.

The fiscal year of this Association shall begin June 1 and end May 31. Annual dues of each active member shall be two dollars, and shall be payable in advance for the current fiscal year.

All applications for membership must be handed to the Executive Committee for investigation, and by them reported to the Association. Election of members shall be by ballot. Five black balls shall defeat an election.

Application for membership *ad interim* may be acted upon by the Executive Committee, and if they receive an unanimous vote shall be declared members of the Association.

Members elected within three months of the close of the fiscal year will not pay dues until the beginning of the fiscal year following.

Any member three years in arrears for his annual dues shall, after due notification from the Treasurer, lose his rights as a member.

Any member who has once been a member of the Association desiring to renew his membership may do so by paying the current dues.

ARTICLE X.

Any person may be expelled for cause by a three-fourths vote of all the members present at any meeting of the Association; provided, however, that due notice has been served upon the offending member and he has had an opportunity to be heard in his own defense.

ARTICLE XI.

Any member who shall pay to the Treasurer at one time twenty dollars shall be declared a life member, and be forever after exempt from the payment of annual dues, and be entitled to a certificate of membership as a life member.

ARTICLE XII.

A certificate of membership will be issued to any member upon the payment of one dollar.

ARTICLE XIII.

All certificates of membership and life membership shall be signed by the President and Secretary.

ARTICLE XIV.

Pharmacists, physicians, chemists and other scientific men of merit, may be elected honorary members of this Association, and thus become entitled to all privileges thereof, excepting the right to vote.

ARTICLE XV.

The Executive Committee shall arrange the order of business for each annual meeting and shall furnish the Secretary a draft of program at least thirty days before the date of such meeting.

ARTICLE XVI.

Three members of the Association in good standing shall be elected by ballot at each annual meeting from which three members so elected, the Governor of the State shall be requested to appoint one as a member of the Maryland Board of Pharmacy to succeed the member of the said board whose term of office shall expire on the 1st day of May next following.

ARTICLE XVII.

The following Standing Committees shall be appointed annually:

A Committee on Adulterations, consisting of three members, whose duty it shall be to report annually upon adulterations in drugs, chemicals and other preparations handled by pharmacists.

A Committee on Trade Interests, composed of five members, whose duty it shall be to carefully consider and report upon such matters of trade interest to pharmacists as may to them appear of interest and value.

A Committee on Legislation, composed of five members whose duty it shall be, with approval of the Board of Trustees, to submit to the next Legislature of this State the draft of such laws as may seem necessary to protect the public from danger and loss resulting from the adulteration of food and medicines, and from the danger resulting from permitting incompetent persons to compound and dispense medicines. They also shall be empowered to bring before both State and National bodies all needed legislation pertaining to Pharmacy.

A Committee on Pharmacy, composed of five members, whose duty it shall be to consider and report at each annual meeting on pharmaceutical advancement during the year, and generally upon all kindred scientific progress, and to propound such scientific and practical questions for investigation and reply and such prescription difficulties for discussion as may seem to them proper.

A Committee on Laws, composed of three members, whose duty it shall be to consider and report upon proposed amendments and alterations of the Constitution and By-Laws.

A Committee on Membership, composed of five members, whose duty it shall be to induce eligible persons residing in the State of Maryland to become members of the Association, and to suggest means whereby the membership may be increased.

A Committee on Deceased Members, composed of three members, whose duty it shall be to discover and report upon the deaths of members that may occur during the year, and to present fitting memorials for publication.

A Committee on Medical Societies, composed of five members, whose duty it shall be to confer with Medical Societies on behalf of this Association, and present such papers as may be deemed desirable for the advancement of more cordial relations between physicians and pharmacists.

A Committee on Ethics, composed of three members, whose duty it shall be to consider and formulate such matters bearing on the ethics of the profession as may by them be deemed desirable.

A Committee on Entertainments, composed of five members, who shall have charge of the entertainment features for the annual meeting of the Association.

ARTICLE XVIII.

All propositions to amend or alter these By-Laws must be submitted in writing and referred to the Committee on Laws at one session, and may be acted on at the next or at any succeeding session and the proposition determined by a majority vote.



ROLL OF MEMBERS.

All those marked (*) were present at the 24th Annual Meeting.

*AUGHINBAUGH, D. C.....	Hagerstown, Md.
*AUGHINBAUGH, W. C.....	Hagerstown, Md.
ALEXANDER, W. A.....	Chesapeake City
ALLEN, H. W.....	Oak & 25th Sts., Baltimore, Md.
*BASE, Dr. DANIEL.....	329 N. Schroeder Street, Baltimore, Md.
BACON, EPHRAIM.....	Roland Park
BAKER, H. F.,.....	Baltimore, Md.
*BARNETT, J. J.....	Hamilton Terrace, Baltimore, Md.
BARNETT, W. P...Lafayette & Guilford Aves.,	Baltimore, Md.
BECK, JOHN G.....	per Calvert Drug Co., Baltimore, Md.
BETTS, WM. B.....	516 N. Carrollton Ave., Baltimore, Md.
BISHOP, DR. JAMES R.....	Nanticoke
BLANEY, FRANK M.....	201 S. Gilmor St., Baltimore, Md.
BOYLE, J. J.....	Westminster, Md.
BRANDENBURG, L. R.....	406 W. Pratt St., Baltimore, Md.
BROWN, WM. E.....	801 Bloomingdale Ave., Baltimore, Md.
BROWN, MERCER.....	Wye Mills, Md.
BUTTON, E. M. J.....	Oakland, Md.
*BOND, J. E.....	13-15 E. German Street, Baltimore, Md.
BLACK, JOHN H.....	Cecilton, Md.
BURROUGHS, HORACE.....	509 W. Lombard Street, Baltimore, Md.
BURROUGHS, HORACE, Jr.....	509 W. Lombard St., Baltimore, Md.
BLASS, J. H.....	408 N. Gay Street, Baltimore, Md.
BUSCHMAN, GEO. W.....	1107 Columbia Ave., Baltimore, Md.
BUSCHMAN, CHAS. H.....	900 N. Eden St., Baltimore, Md.
BELL, L. J.....	Smithburg, Md.
CAMERON, HARRY R.....	Port Deposit, Md.
CAMPBELL, WM.....	Lonaconing, Md.
CAMPBELL, GEO. D.....	Lonaconing
*CARSON, DR. W. C.....	Port Deposit, Md.
CLAY, WM. H.....	Brunswick, Md.
COCKEY, B. E.....	Queenstown, Md.

COOPER, JANE CRAVEN.....	Chestertown, Md.
CULBRETH, DR. D. M. R.....1307 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.	
CAMERON, NORRIS C.....	Perryville, Md.
CORNING, Dr. A. J.....Bolton and Mosher Streets, Baltimore, Md.	
*CASPARI, Dr. CHAS. Jr.....Md. College of Phar., Baltimore, Md.	
CLEMENTS, FRANCIS J.....658 W. Barre St., Baltimore, Md.	
CARNES, M. F.....3855 Roland Ave., Baltimore, Md.	
CLAIRE, S. S.....	Hagerstown, Md.
DAVIS, JOHN A.....700 N. Carey St., Baltimore, Md.	
DAYHOFF, E. B.....	Hagerstown
DENHARD, FREDERICK,.....Light and West Sts., Baltimore, Md.	
DICKINSON, JAMES A.....700 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.	
DONNET, JOHN S.....1225 Hull St., Baltimore, Md.	
DOHME, LOUIS.....Pratt & Howard Sts., Baltimore, Md.	
DOHME, CHAS. E.....Pratt & Howard Sts., Baltimore, Md.	
*DOHME, DR. A. R. L.....Pratt and Howard Sts., Baltimore, Md.	
DOWNES, E. R.....Linden and North Aves., Baltimore, Md.	
*DUNNING, H. A. B.....411 E. North Ave., Baltimore, Md.	
DAVIS, ADEN JR.....	Marion Station, Md.
EMICK, C. U.....423 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.	
ELLIOTT, HENRY A.....819 Arlington Ave., Baltimore, Md.	
EMERSON, ISAAC E.....311 W. Fayette St., Baltimore, Md.	
EVANS, W. J.....32 E. 27th St., Baltimore, Md.	
ELLIS, ROBERT	Chestertown, Md.
FERRELL, DANIEL S.....	Elkton
FOX, GEO. A.....Greenmount & North Aves., Baltimore, Md.	
FEICK, CHAS.....301 Hanover St., Baltimore, Md.	
FOUCH, WM.....North Ave. and Charles St., Baltimore, Md.	
FIERY, MAX J.....	Hagerstown, Md.
FRAMES, J. FULLER.....601 N. Gay St., Baltimore, Md.	
FARROW, J. HARRY..North Ave. & 10th St., Baltimore, Md.	
FOSTER, J. WEBB.....103 Hanover St., Baltimore, Md.	
GRAU, GEORGE P.....	Baltimore, Md.
GILPIN, HENRY B.....302 W. Lombard St., Baltimore, Md.	
GILBERT, J. N.....	Annapolis, Md.
GILMER, T. A.....	Elkridge, Md.
HIGGINS, C. RUSSEL.....	Centreville, Md.

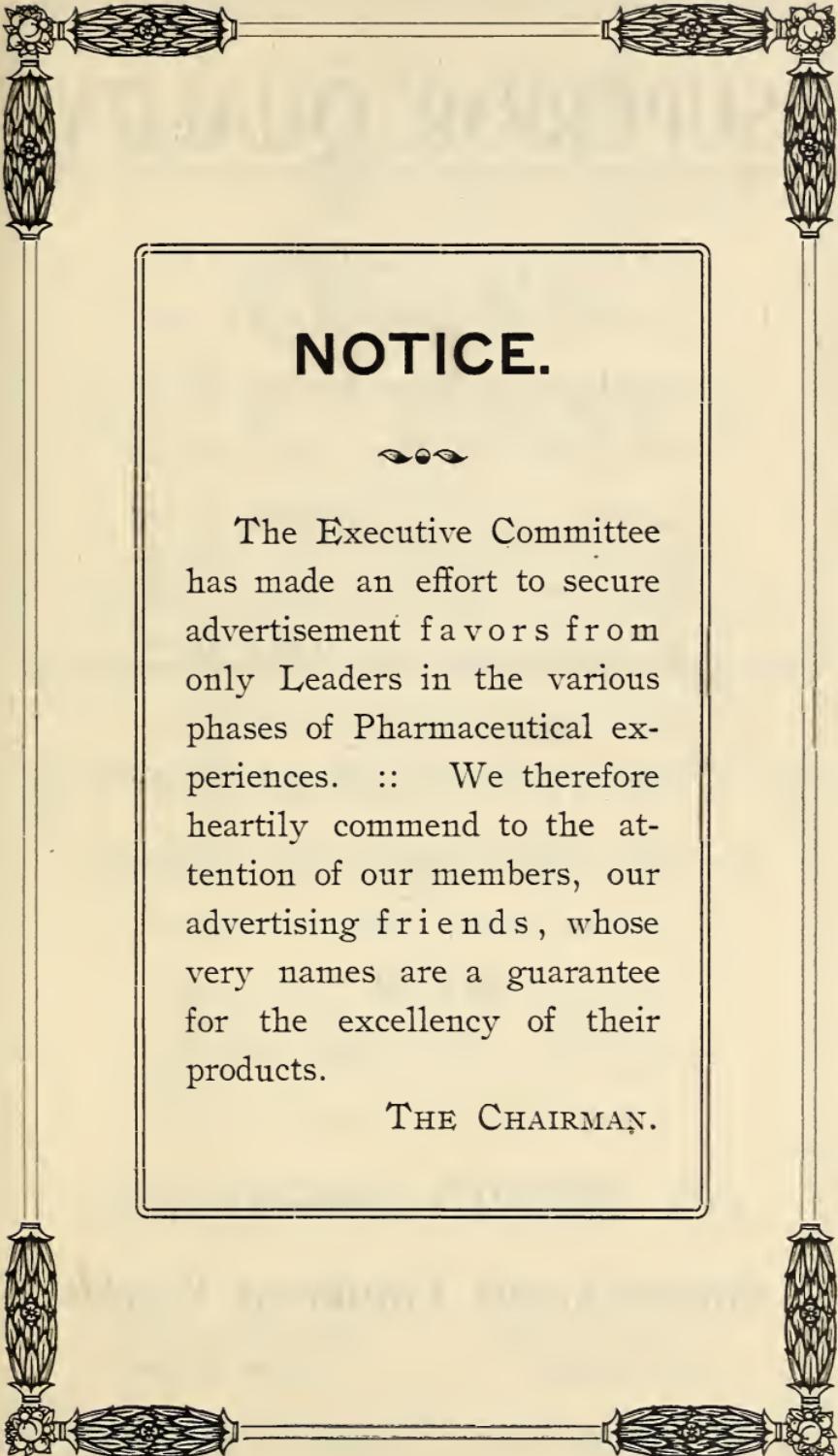
HALL, E. T.....	Princess Anne, Md.
*HANCOCK, DR. J. F.....	4 S. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
*HANCOCK, JAMES E.....	4 S. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
HEINZ, A. B.....	Hull St., Baltimore, Md.
HENRY, J. E.....	Columbia Ave. and Scott St., Baltimore, Md.
HENRY, CHARLES L.....	19 U St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
HENKEL, C. B.....	Annapolis, Md.
HENNING, EMIL H.....	per Quandt Bros., Baltimore, Md.
*HENGST, JAMES E.....	Gay St. and Central Ave., Baltimore, Md.
HICK, ANDREW.....	900 N. Patterson Park Ave., Baltimore, Md.
HERMAN, H. GUY.....	Hagerstown, Md.
HENKEL, Dr. L. B.....	Annapolis, Md.
HICKMAN, CLAUDE D.....	1902 W. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.
HOLLAND, J. THOS.....	Centreville, Md.
HOLTZMAN, C. H.....	Cumberland, Md.
HOOK, JAMES P.....	Hancock, Md.
HOPKINS, M. L.....	Darlington
HORINE, DR. A. G.....	Brunswick, Md.
HOWARD, HENRY	Brookville
HOUGH, J. A.....	York Roard, Maryland.
HUDSON, E. E.....	Chestertown, Md.
HYNSON, H. M.....	Church Hill, Md.
HYNSON, HENRY P.....	423 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.
JOHNSON, J. HARTLEY.....	Ellicott City
JUNG, J. GEORGE....	Fait Ave. and Cannon St., Baltimore, Md.
JESTER, W. R.....	Jesterville, Md.
JESTER, J. F.....	Jesterville, Md.
KNIGHT, CHAS. H.....	2120 W. Pratt St., Baltimore, Md.
*KILLER, J. HEISLEY.....	Frederick, Md.
KLEIN, BENJAMIN.....	Station 35, Baltimore, Md.
*KINDER, HARRY E.....	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
*KEATING, J. P.....	Centreville, Md.
*KELLY, E. F.....	330 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.
*LEARY, C. F.....	Rock Hall, Md.
*LUCAS, A. W.....	Hagerstown, Md.
LINDEMAN, HARRY F.....	1100 Hanover St., Baltimore, Md.
*LAPOURAILLE, ALFRED,....	Orleans & Caroline Sts., Balto., Md.

LICHTENSTEIN, A. M.....	Cumberland, Md.
*LOWRY, WM. J. Jr.....	731 E. 21st St., Baltimore, Md.
LAUER, W. G.....	1001 Edmondson Ave., Baltimore, Md.
LEFFLER, W. H.....	Bond and Monument Sts., Baltimore, Md.
MYERS, WILLIAM OSCAR.....	Lonaconing, Md.
MANSFIELD, SAMUEL.....	1001 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.
MUTH, GEORGE L.....	23 and 25 S. Charles St., Baltimore Md.
MAISCH, HENRY.....	Penna. and Lafayette Aves., Baltimore, Md.
*MUTH, JOHN C.....	23 and 25 S. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.
*MUTH, JOHN S.....	23 and 25 S. Charles St., Baltimore, Md
*McKINNY, R. S.....	Taneytown, Md.
MILLARD, DAVID R.....	2200 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.
*MORGAN, CHAS.....	Preston and Caroline Sts., Baltimore, Md.
MUSTERMAN, JOHN H.....	Annapolis, Md.
MYERS, WM. OSCAR	Lonaconing, Md.
MEYER, A. C.....	661 W. Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.
McCLEARY, CLAUD R.....	Frederick, Md.
*McCARTNEY, F. L.....	423 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.
MYERS, C. R.....	1836 Edmondson Ave., Baltimore, Md.
*MEREDITH, H. L.....	Hagerstown, Md.
MUTH, GEORGE G.....	23 S. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.
NICHOLSON, CHAS. B.....	1417 Edmondson Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
NAYLOR, FRANZ.....	1601 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Md.
OURSLER, J. T.....	U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis Md.
POWELL, ZODAK.....	Snow Hill, Md.
PEARCE, G. E.....	Frostburg, Md.
*POWELL, W. C.....	Snow Hill, Md.
POTE, W. A.....	Cardiff, Md.
*PEARRE, A. L.....	Frederick, Md.
PURDEM, FRANK C.....	Hamilton, Md.
PEYTON, WM. J.....	Crisfield
PIERCE, W. L.....	1336 N. Gilmor Street, Baltimore, Md.
PIQUETT, A. M.....	844 Frederick Ave., Baltimore, Md.
QUANDT, ERNEST E.....	40 S. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
QUANDT, A. A.....	40 S. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
REYNOLDS, ELI T.....	Rising Sun, Md.
RHINEHART, R. LUCIEN.....	Shepherdstown, Md.

ROSSBERG, WM.....	908 Frederick Ave. Ext., Baltimore, Md.
*RUDY, W. R.....	Mt. Airy, Md.
*RUDY, H. R.....	Hagerstown, Md.
STROHL, C. H. Jr.....	920 Ridgely Street, Baltimore, Md.
STROBEL, J. W.....	424 W. Conway Street, Baltimore, Md.
SCHULMAN, J.....	1407 E. Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.
STAGNER, E. R.....	With Park Davis Co., Baltimore, Md.
SHAFFER, H. P.....	Cumberland, Md.
SCHANZE, F. W.....	North and Pennsylvania Aves., Baltimore, Md.
SCHAD, FREDERICK.....	1156 Columbia Ave., Baltimore, Md.
SCHUMAN, O. G.....	Ashland Ave. and Caroline St., Baltimore, Md.
STEINER, H. R.....	Frederick, Md.
SIMON, Prof. W.....	Catonsville, Md.
SMITH, T. W.....	Ridgely, Md.
*SCHULZE, LOUIS.....	631 S. Patterson Park Ave., Baltimore, Md.
SCHINDEL, S. F.....	Hagerstown, Md.
SMITH, GRAFTON T.....	Sharpsburg, Md.
STREETT, E. O.....	1401 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.
SCHINDEL, DAVID P.....	Hagerstown, Md.
*SMITH, OWEN C.....	1200 Pennsylvania Ave., Baltimore, Md.
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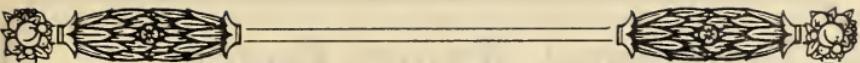
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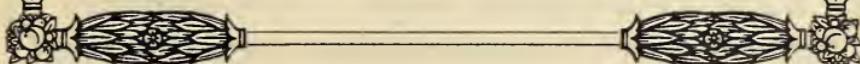
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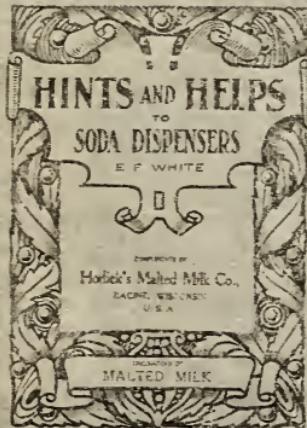
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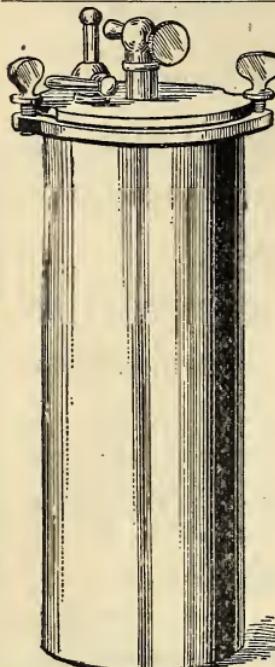
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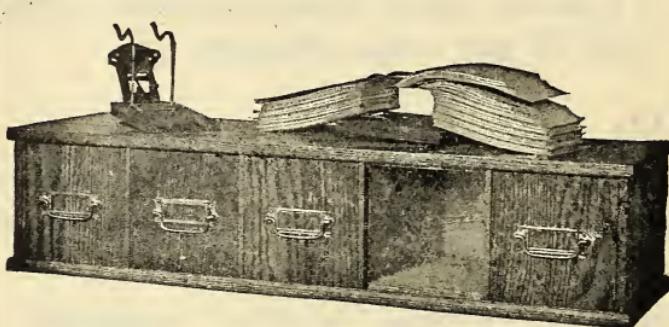
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